

The Convention, called by the committee appointed by the convention last year, convened in the South Church, in Hallowell, on Wednesday, 7th January, at 10 o'clock A. M. It was called to order by Rev. Dr. Tappan of Augustus; Hon. D. Farnsworth was chosen Chairman; Philip Weaver and Woodbury Davis Secretaries; prayer was offered by Dr. Tappan, after a hymn had been sung.

On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to prepare resolutions for the consideration of the convention, viz:  
Rev. Dr. Tappan, Augusta  
" Mr. Hawes, New Sharon  
" Mr. Lovejoy, Cambridgeport, Mass.  
" Randall, Readfield  
" Cole, Hallowell  
" Williams, Augusta  
" Leavitt, Boston  
" Redlon, Gray  
" Day, Hallowell

While the committee was absent, the convention spent a season in prayer to Almighty God for his blessing, led by Rev. Mr. Morse of Augustus.

The committee reported some resolutions, which were accepted for the consideration of the convention, and gave rise to interesting remarks from several gentlemen. The remarks of Rev. Mr. Lovejoy and Rev. Mr. Leavitt upon the sin and crime of slavery against God and man, were very highly interesting and instructive.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Met agreeably to adjournment. President in the chair. Prayer offered by Rev. Mr. Thurston of Winthrop. Resolution respecting the admission of slaveholders to mission churches was taken up and discussed by Rev. Mr. Lovejoy, Dr. Tappan, Rev. Mr. Morse, Rev. Mr. Thurston, Winthrop, Rev. Mr. Warren, Rev. Mr. Randall, Mr. Brown, Bangor, and Rev. Mr. Thurston, Searsport. This discussion was conducted with earnestness, kindness and great ability. The question discussed was, ought the missionaries of the various denominations to receive slaveholders to the mission churches? Dr. Tappan in the affirmative; the others opposed. The remarks of Rev. Mr. Lovejoy and Dr. Tappan were chiefly upon the report of the A. B. C. F. M. Dr. T. in favor, Mr. L. against. Adjourned to meet at this place at half past six o'clock this evening.

EVENING SESSION.

Met according to adjournment. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Warren. The most of the evening was spent in discussing the resolution under consideration in the afternoon; Rev. Mr. Leavitt and Dr. Tappan participated. The speech of Mr. Leavitt was very able.

MORNING SESSION, JAN. 8.

Met according to adjournment. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Robinson. On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to carry forward the religious aspects of this cause, viz:  
Rev. Mr. Randall, Readfield  
" Willey, Hallowell  
" Sawyer, Augusta  
" Redlon, Gray  
" Cole, Hallowell

The resolution relative to the obligation of Christians to be active and persevering in the cause of emancipation, was discussed at length and with ability. The substance of the resolution was, that active and persevering efforts for the emancipation of the slaves, should be regarded as essential to consistent Christian character, and as solemnly binding on the conscience. The discussion was one of thrilling interest. Rev. Mr. Thurston of Searsport, Rev. Mr. Lovejoy, Rev. Mr. Warren, Rev. Mr. Thurston, Hallowell, Rev. Mr. Parker, Foxcroft, Mr. A. Willey, Hallowell, and Rev. Mr. Leavitt, Boston, participated.

The committee to suggest measures for action made the following

Report.

The committee appointed to devise ways and means for more effectually carrying forward the religious aspects of this cause have attended to their duty and beg leave to report. 1. They recommend the appointment of a committee of five, who shall have charge of the whole subject. 2. They recommend that this committee be instructed, 1. To call another General Religious Convention, at such time and place as they may judge best. 2. To secure the services of individuals in the different counties in the state, to bring the subject of Slavery before the community by means of lectures as may be deemed most proper. 3. To employ the press in diffusing light upon the subject of slavery, in such manner as they may think proper. 4. To bring the subject in some definite form before the several religious bodies in this state. 5. To appoint a committee in each county to call Religious Anti-Slavery Conventions in the several counties. 6. To take any other measures that they may judge proper for effectually carrying this glorious cause to a triumphant victory.—Adopted.

The following gentlemen were chosen a committee to carry out the measures proposed in the above report, viz:  
Rev. Mr. Morse, Augusta  
" Whitney, Hallowell  
" Cole, Hallowell  
" Hawes, New Sharon  
" Warren.

A resolution was passed relative to Miss Coburn and her mission in Canada, and a committee appointed to present her case to the people of Maine, and act as an organ of communication between her and those who wish to assist her. The following were appointed,

# LIBERTY STANDARD.

"Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof."—Leviticus 25: 10.

VOL. V.

HALLOWELL, MAINE, THURSDAY, JANUARY 15, 1846.

NO. 24.

Wm. R. Prescott,  
Dea. E. Dole,  
A. H. Howard,  
Hallowell.

Voted, That the convention tender their thanks to the proprietors of this house, for their kindness in granting its use to this convention, and to the citizens of Hallowell, for their hospitality in entertaining the friends of the convention.

A vote of thanks was passed to the President.

Voted, That the editors of religious newspapers circulated in this state, be requested to publish the doings of this convention.

The convention then adjourned.

The convention was numerous attended by the clergy and laity of all denominations of Christians in the state.

All the discussions were characterized with harmony, kindness and ability. It is said by those who have attended many such meetings that it was the most interesting they ever attended.

D. FARNSWORTH, President.

PHILIP WEAVER,  
WOODBURY DAVIS, Secretaries.

Resolutions.

1. Resolved, That slaveholding is a sin and crime against God and man, and therefore ought to be immediately abandoned.

2. Resolved, That active and persevering efforts for the emancipation of the enslaved is a matter of religious obligation, requisite to consistent Christian character, and should be religiously enforced, as solemnly binding on the conscience.

3. Resolved, That slaveholding ought to be separated from the Church of Christ, and regarded by the Christian world as a barbarous, inhuman and anti-Christian practice.

4. Resolved, That the continued existence and great increase and arrogance of slavery under the influence of the Gospel and its institutions, as they have been administered for seventy years in the United States, is a subject of Christian grief; and calls for humiliation and repentance, and for such a change in the administration of the Gospel, as shall carry out the expressed design of Christ's mission and bring about the speedy emancipation of every slave.

5. Resolved, That the admission of slaveholders to church membership by missionaries is wrong and ought to be discontinued by the religious denominations, to which those missionaries belong.

6. Resolved, That the condition of the colored people in the free states to a lamentable extent is one of moral debasement, arising from ignorance and oppression, and calls loudly upon the friends of God and man to use their best endeavors to improve the character and condition of this class of our fellow citizens.

7. Resolved, That we have confidence in the usefulness of Miss Coburn among the fugitives in Canada; that we admire her self-denying, Christian labors for their good, and believe she ought to be supported; and therefore recommend the appointment of a committee to present her case to the people of Maine, and to act as an organ of communication between her and those who are willing to aid her.

Letter from Rev. E. G. Carpenter.

DEXTER, Jan. 6, 1846.

To the Chairman of the Religious Anti-Slavery Convention:—

DEAR SIR:—Circumstances beyond my control place it beyond my power to attend the Convention to be held in your town, the present week.

I regret that I cannot be present to share in its deliberations. I should rejoice to know that there was a full and able representation of our clerical and lay brethren throughout the State. It is quite time for those who hold moral power in their hands, to let that power go forth, in condemnation of an evil resting, at this moment perhaps more than ever before, upon the bosom of the church, as a great incubus.

Especially it seems to me, when in some portions of our country, synods and assemblies are weaving cords to bind this incubus indissolubly upon her; is it time for the ministers and churches of New England, to rise and protest wisely and kindly, but plainly and solemnly against the imposition of such a guilty burden. When Ecclesiastical Bodies are apparently struggling to throw the sacred shield of Christianity over the ugly features of Slavery, and dressing up the monster for the admiration of coming generations; it is quite time for the ministers and churches of Maine to "also give their opinion," in a manner if possible, that will not be misapprehended. I have only time before the mail goes out to write a few lines to apologize to my anti-slavery brethren for my absence.

My people generally sympathize with the object of your meeting. They are and have long been earnestly desirous that all the Ecclesiastical Bodies should speak out in open and manly rebuke against the sin of oppression. They in common with myself yet feel deeply grieved that the American Board at its late meeting at Brooklyn when it had the ear of the nation to listen to its voice, only softly whispered in that ear, "You shall not surely die" though you be a slaveholding people.

After all the light which the special pleading, wire-drawing, and the advocates of organic sin has shed upon us, in these last days; the great mass of New England Christians, and friends of missions, we apprehend will find it extremely difficult to understand what good and sufficient reason induced the Board to do anything or neglect to do anything, which should be construed, to the world over, as a toleration of one of the greatest evils in existence. Over and above all the arguments we have seen pro and con, we can but regret that the American Board, suffered an occasion, so exalted and favorable, to pass by unimproved, of pouring one generous cordial into the heart of the poor wounded captive whose case is not altogether unlike the one of whom we read in the New Testament, who was robbed of his treasures and well nigh of his life on the road to Jericho. But we love the cause of Missions and we shall cling to the American Board as the almoner of our charities as long as we conscientiously can. We hope and pray that its late decision intimated in some quarters is not to be stereotyped, and final. If so, if she shall drive from the parental roof the children of her love, chill and alienate their affections; and adopt as her heirs those whose garments are stained with the blood of the African slave—if this is to be the result and by and by, in God's inscrutable providence "Ichabod" be written upon the proud temple of the American Board, and another Missionary

Board from small beginnings rise up at the call of the widows and conscientious poor of the fold of Christ, and receive the favor of the "common people" and country churches generally, and possibly the favor of the Great Head of the Church, and go forth to battle valiantly against Heathenism at home and abroad, with the world for the field of its labors—if this is to be the result—if we are to be shut up to the alternative of choosing between a great overgrown time-serving Body, and a consistent, conscientious, congregational Board of Missions, and God shall raise up such an one, we cannot, we dare not, for one moment hesitate which channel to employ for the distribution of our Missionary contributions.

I have expressed my own feelings and the feelings of my people on this Missionary question because I suppose it will of course receive the attention of the convention. May your meeting result in great good—good to ministers and churches, and good to the slave whose imploring cry is continually coming up to us for relief. Yours truly,  
E. G. CARPENTER.

Political Department.

SPEECH OF REV. JOSHUA LEAVITT.

Remarks of Mr. Leavitt of Boston, on the Resolution relating to the necessity, origin, and objects of the Liberty party, before the State Liberty Convention.

MR. PRESIDENT:—This resolution brings before us the Liberty party. And it may be well for us to recall to mind the circumstances in which it was formed. At the time of its origin, anti-slavery societies had been in existence for ten years, and through their instrumentalities, much had been done to awaken the public mind to the great subject of slavery. By printing books and putting them in circulation, by sending out agents, and through various other means, the attention of the people had been turned to this subject, and a great deal of good resulted. Local societies were formed in all the free States, and in some of the slave States, the question of opposition to slavery was to some extent made a test of fitness for office, the custom of questioning candidates was becoming general, and public opinion seemed to be fast turning in our favor.

But in the midst of this triumphant progress of the cause, the whole was brought at once to a stand. Wise men were at a loss which way to turn,—what course to pursue. After all that had been said of the evils of slavery, of the ruin it had wrought in our political system, and in our morals as a people,—notwithstanding all that had been said of its monstrous injustice to the slave, and all the moral and political agitation which had been produced, in 1840 it became manifest that there was a sorcery in party politics which overpowered all these agitations, and bewitched the minds of even the best men; and which promised to bring the country to bow down lower than ever to the slave power.

The chief of the Democratic party had disgusted the North by his declaration in his inaugural of 1836, that any bill that should pass Congress having for its object the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, would never receive his approval,—a declaration so anti-republican in principle, and so servile in practice, that it shook his party in the North to the centre. In all the free States the leading men in that party felt that in going so far to please their southern allies, they had sacrificed themselves at home,—that they were the subjects of scorn and contempt among the free people of the North. And they called upon the South to stand by them in their emergency, and save them from ruin. And yet, in the face of all these difficulties we saw the party again prepared to risk themselves upon the same candidates.

On the other hand, it was supposed that the Whig party would select the great author of the Missouri Compromise as their Presidential candidate. And with his personal popularity, it was supposed that even anti-slavery men would support him for the sake of testifying their disgust at the servility of the Democratic candidate.

Under these circumstances, a handful of men in Western New York, fourteen in number, headed by Myron Holley, hoisted the standard of an independent political party.—It was a great, a fearful, a sublime undertaking,—requiring a moral courage which few men possess. They knew the cost,—they knew the strength, and the combination of those passions and prejudices against which they had made a stand,—they knew the extent of those interests which would be brot against them, but they did not shrink. They went forward in the path of their duty; and every one of those men who remains alive, has stood firm to his pledge.

Whatever the reason was, one thing is certain,—the Whigs at the Harrisburg Convention dared not nominate Henry Clay. No reason has ever been assigned why they did not nominate him, but because they dared not. They did not refuse to nominate him because they were opposed to slavery, this is certain. For they took one in his stead who was equally with him a friend of slavery, and who even had a prior right in the patent of the Missouri Compromise. And they took for his colleague in the campaign, that man whose qualifications are all summed up in his name, John Tyler,—then and always a Democrat, a slaveholder, and a nullifier to boot.

Where in that camp were we? Sir, from the mad vortex of that contest we snatched about seven thousand votes. And who that looks back to that time will not wonder that the vote was so large. I say then, that the Liberty party was called into existence by the Providence of God, in a great emergency; and that it is put in trust with great responsibilities, which it must meet and carry out. In the first place it is put in trust of the freedom and happiness of three millions of slaves. It is to the abolitionists alone that the country is looking for this work. No other class of people are at all looked to for this. In proof, let us suppose a fugitive slave to come to Hallowell, and ask alms in your streets, from store to store, for succor and counsel, for shelter and protection,—how large a part of your citizens would spontaneously direct him to Dea. Dole, or some other well known abolitionist? How few who are not abolitionists would feel that they had any responsibility in the matter? So it is in regard to every other measure connected with the freedom of the slaves. Where anything is to be done, every body of course looks to the abolitionists to do it. Every body takes it for granted that we are to do it, if it is done. This trust is put upon us, and by unit must be executed.

What do we now think of it? In former times were entrusted to men who erred of three millions of men? What say the responsibilities of the Continental Congress, in 1774, '75 and '76, were great, weighty. Certainly the responsibilities which rest upon us are not less.

Now we must not forget that no other class of people take up these responsibilities. No slave men, no even other classes of professed anti-slavery men. I was struck in reading Dr. Pond's letters on this subject, to see that in them all, so far as I recollect, not a single allusion is made to the interest which the slaves have in this question. The interests, the welfare, the condition of the poor slaves themselves do not seem to have been at all before his mind. Upon the Liberty party, then, do all these interests rest.

But these are not the only interests with which we are entrusted. By us, if at all, must our country be delivered from slavery. Whatever are the evils which slavery inflicts upon this nation, moral, social, political, financial, there is no hope that these evils will ever be removed unless the Liberty party shall be able to do it. Mr. Clay well says, that no other party has taken up the abolition of slavery as its object. But we have taken it up. And this fact ought to have secured us from the insulting demands of those, who either forgot that they were men, or else forgot that we were men, and therefore demanded that we should give up our object, and merely seek to keep out Texas. Our object is not confined to one State or Territory. It embraces our whole country. And we mean to drive slavery from the whole of it. No other party has any such designs. On us all the interests involved in this question rest.

It is said by some, even by men of great talents and eloquence, that all hope for equal rights is in the Democratic party. But these men do not discriminate between the professions of a party, and the acts of a party. The Democratic party makes some good professions, but practices none of them. It rises periodically by its professions, and sinks as periodically by its crimes.

On the other hand there are those who contend that the Whig party is the more favorable one on which hangs all hope of abolishing slavery; and this because they were in favor of the right of petition. If they were, why did they not give it to us when they had the power? Why did they cause the gag to be repealed by a Democratic Congress? But even if they had been in favor of it, what is the right of petition worth to us, now we have it? We were not more interested in that question than they were. To deny the right of petition is an equal injury to all. It was not our question. None who supported it, did so, because they were in favor of our principles.—The right to petition was never worth half so much to us as the right to vote. In reference to our great object, it is worth nothing. By obtaining it, we have gained nothing, except to drive our enemies to the wall, and compel them to record their own shame.

But it is said the Whig party were opposed to the annexation of Texas. But when did that party become opposed to it? When? Here dates are important. Had the Whig party ever declared its opposition to Texas, prior to May, 1844? It had not. No man can show any act of that party to this effect. This Texas question had been long before the people. The Tyler treaty had been formed. The subject was before the people when the Whig convention met in Baltimore, and set forth in detail their principles and the issues on which they proposed to go into the campaign. Yet not one word was then said against the annexation of Texas. It had been long and distinctly before the country when Mr. Clay made his great speech at Raleigh, declaring the principles of his party, which was generally copied and approved as containing a correct synopsis of Whig principles; and yet there was not a sentence against the annexation of Texas. The subject was not even named. Abolitionists had been fighting against Texas for seven years. We had defeated it once. And if we had been left alone, if it had not been taken up for political effect, we could have defeated it in 1844, as we did in '37. But the very fact that the Whigs, without any sincerity, and merely for party capital, made it a party hobby at the North, drove those Northern Democrats into its support, who would otherwise have opposed it. They were obliged to go for it, or else appear to be acting with the Whigs.

But supposing the whole Whig party had been opposed to the annexation of Texas.—We were not to disorganize, and join them on that account. Suppose, Mr. President, we had disbanded,—and the great Missouri Compromise had been elected,—the man who still referred to this work as the greatest glory of his life. Suppose, too, that he who had for fifty years been true only to slavery, had never been true to liberty, and had justified the pledges which he never made, but which his friends deceptively made for him at the North. Suppose all the thousand improbabilities and impossibilities that must have concurred to make out the case, and that Mr. Clay had wholly refused his consent to annexation. What then? He would at most only have kept Texas out of the Union for four years. And where should we have been? And where would the anti-slavery cause have been? Committed by our own suicidal hands to the power of the man who had done more than any other man to subjugate this nation to the slaveholder,—to the man who in 1839 had made a speech on abolition—which Mr. Calhoun declared had given the death-blow to abolition, and who, at the very moment that our votes were demanded for him, declared that he still held the same views as in 1839. And this man we were expected to put in possession of all the power of the Presidential election, to wield them for purposes against the anti-slavery cause. Where then, should we have been? The no-thing of the country lost. Ourselves disgraced, and obliged to hang our heads for shame. We could not do it. God be praised that we did not.

There are still other interests in our care. The liberties of this nation are in the charge of the Liberty party, and nowhere else. The interests of my country are dear to me. I love my country. All my education, my feelings, my associations conspire to make me love it. But it is my country as free. If our liberties are lost, I would say with the Ancient, "Ubi libertas, ibi patria. I have no country which cannot be made free."

Where then are the liberties of our country? You say you have the right of trial by jury. But, I ask, how much would the trial by jury be worth to you, or to me, in South Carolina? I would not give a farthing for it. It would be a mockery for any man who advocates the doctrines of the Declaration of Independence to be tried before a jury there. It has been said that the Constitution spreads its broad Aegis over our whole land, from

Maine to Texas. But it is false. Your ships from the North, on entering a Southern port, are confiscated,—taken out of your hands, for purposes of despotism. And your men, who are your own fellow-citizens, are taken by force from your employ, and locked up in dungeons at your expense. And if they have the right to take and imprison one man from you, they have the same right to do it if they hapk then, where are your liberties, interests, oph to come in collision with the naked will of his prejudices, or even the but a conquered pholders? The North is in subjection than one of the South, more British crown, since the day ever was to the Are we then free? We are of Quebec,—cause there is a Liberty party all slaves, be- Are we sovereign States?

States? See the authorized agent we free- sachusetts driven from Charleston at Mass- Orleans by mobs, and the Legislature New- Carolina and Louisiana, with every cir- stance of indignity. Where, then, is our State sovereignty? Is there a petty German Principality which would suffer such treat- ment from any power in Europe? Yet Mas- sachusetts suffers all this indignity, and then protests!! And now you will see them throw- ing up their hats for the King of South Car- olina because they think he will avert a war!

Well, you have had Texas annexed. And this in opposition to the people of the North, as expressed in the remonstrance of the people, and the Resolutions of all the free States. Sir, the time was when the Democrats of the North were opposed to Texas. This was manifested by their leading men, by Resolutions of State Legislatures, and by the Demo- cratic press of the free States almost with- out exception. Yes, even the Boston Post could once publish whole columns against an- nexation of Texas. But times have changed. Democratic papers and politicians are now compelled to say they were always in favor of it, only that they lied about it for the sake of getting abolition votes. And you see in this result, only the carrying out of all pre- vious results. The only novelty is that they were eight years in getting what they would have obtained in one year had it not been for the abolitionists.

Sir, we see the magnitude of the work which we have to do. A dominion so great as that of the slave power, so extensive, so many resources, cannot be destroyed by side efforts,—by desultory, isolated, unorga- nized efforts. As well might the power of the British Crown have been destroyed in 1776 without the Declaration of Independence, or the army of Washington. Sir, our labors must be organized, efficient, directed to one point, and perseveringly followed, and then we shall succeed. I do not believe that the spirit of this nation is dead. It is only dragged by the fillets of that old bag. This poison has pene- trated and destroyed all healthy action.— But the germ of life still remains, and it may be, and I believe will be, restored to life. But it will only be by the Liberty party.

MR. PRESIDENT:—give us a President, Vice President, and Congress, pledged to liberty, and against slavery, and our work will soon be done. This cannot be denied. But can this be effected? I know, sir, that the apathy of the American people is great. I know that they have long been asleep on this question, and have dreamed on in fancied security, while cord after cord has been fastened around them. I know that even now they are asleep, and treat all our cries for them to awake, as the crazy fancies of fanatics and madmen. But, sir, the Arabs have a proverb that it is the last hair that breaks the camel's back. And I believe that there is a point of degra- dation beyond which the American people will not suffer,—an accumulated load which they will not bear. And I look to every new degra- dation as an approach to the crisis of the disease. And if the Liberty party is true, this crisis may be met, and passed, in safety, and so our liberties may be restored, and our country may be saved.

Yes, sir, our safety depends upon the Liberty party. Where else can you find men who will forego all old prejudices, lay aside for the present all other interests, to resist the encroachments of slavery. Where in the high places of power in our land, in the Ex- ecutive, Legislative, Judicial departments of our government,—where, in any or all of them can you point to a single man that has ever done it? No, sir, such a man cannot be found. The crisis turns upon the fidelity, the firmness, the energy of the Liberty party.— And to you who are members of that party in Maine. Will you be true? Have you en- listed counting the cost? Will you take such a course as will secure these great interests which you have in charge? Will you be faithful, and faithful ever, until your great work is done? If you fail, or falter, we are lost. If the State of Maine fails, we are ruined. We are but a single band, the forlorn hope of liberty, and if one phalanx fails, our hope is gone. We have no rear guard, no body in reserve, upon which we can fall back. There is no avenue of retreat. There are no terms of capitulation. Our only hope is to conquer.

Sir, I will not prolong these remarks, tho' my heart is full of the subject. But I am convinced that the liberties of the country, the value of that legacy which we shall bequeath to our children, and our children's children, all depend upon the firmness, the wisdom, the fidelity of the Liberty party.

Pro-Slavery Democracy.

On the evening of the 19th inst. the "Young Democracy" of New York City,—the sym- pathizers with Gov. Dorr, in favor of universal suffrage, held a grand Mass Convention in Tammany Hall, to consider and act upon public matters. They repudiated the Tariff; declared the American claim to Oregon up to 54 degrees and 40 minutes, was clear and unquestionable,—approved of Gen. Cass War Speech, and pledged themselves to support war measures. They chose a General Democratic Committee, consisting almost exclusively of Rumsellers, and Custom House, and City Officers. But the most remarkable act of these tools of despotism was the adoption of a resolution, declaring themselves in favor of depriving citizens of African descent of any right of suffrage whatever! Here is the resolve:

Resolved, That the distinction established in the present Constitution between People of Color, allowing such of them as have Property to vote, and excluding others, is an anti-republican distinction, as the possession of Property is not the test of intelligence or of worth; and that we are therefore driven to the alternative of excluding all or allowing all these people to vote—we are most decid- edly of the opinion that all should be excluded. We cannot regard them as belonging to the

Mr. Giddings' Resolutions.

On Friday, the 19th inst. Mr. Giddings of Ohio, introduced into the U. S. House of Representatives the following Resolutions which were ordered to lie on the table,—amounting to a rejection, without considera- tion!

Resolved, That prior to the adoption of the Federal Constitution, each of the several States composing this Union possessed exclu- sive jurisdiction over the institution of slave- ry within its own territory, with power to continue or abolish it at pleasure.

That, by adopting the Federal Constitu- tion, no portion of the powers aforesaid were delegated to the Federal Government.

That the existence, maintenance, and con- tinuance of slavery must depend exclusively upon the power and authority of the States in which it is situated.

That the Federal Government, possessing no powers except those delegated by the sev- eral States, is clearly destitute of all authority to establish, support, extend, or perpetuate

That the admission of Texas, as a slave State, allowing to this Union of five Texan slaves a political right, to hold the interests and the honor of the people of the Northern section of the Union equal of four of the citizens of our free State, will constitute an outrage upon the rights and the honor of those States, unequaled in the his- tory of civilized Governments.

That no act of the Federal Government can impose any obligation whatever upon the free States to unite with Texas upon terms so un- equal and unjust, and so palpably opposed to their constitutional rights, and subversive of their reserved powers.

That a voluntary surrender by the free States of their interests, their political rights, and their sacred honor, to the keeping of foreign slaveholders, would prove them unwor- thy of the trust reposed in them by their rev- olutionary ancestors.

Massachusetts and South Carolina.

We all remember how cavalierly the agents of the State of Massachusetts were kicked out of South Carolina and Louisiana, when they had the audacity to attempt to test certain laws of these States before the United States Courts. Massachusetts, we believe, pocketed the affront, and resolved to try the Nation- al Legislature, to see whether she could not get justice there. Her citizens, of a certain class, were subjected to great indignities, in fact obliged to take up their quarters in the common jails, whenever business called them to visit those States, and this was deemed by Massachusetts a violation of the federal con- stitution, which provides that "the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privi- leges and immunities of the citizens of the sev- eral States."

Accordingly, trusting to the justice of Con- gress, the old State passed resolutions for bringing the subject of her grievances before that body. On the 15th, they were presented by Mr. Adams, in the U. S. House of Repre- sentatives. Of course, the State Rights men were filled with reverence for the Sovereignty of a State, thus announcing its wishes to the General Government: and of course, the Democracy, ever eager to redress wrong, and establish right, could do no less than refer such resolutions to a Select Committee. Ah! let us see:

"Mr. Burt of South Carolina, desired to have the question disposed of at once, and moved to lay it upon the table.

"Mr. Adams called for the yeas and nays, which, being ordered, the vote was decided in the affirmative—Ayes 90, noes 63."

Will any body be good enough to explain to us, of what value the Union is to Mas- sachusetts? No State in the Union has been so deeply wronged, so grossly insulted,—and in a case where she humbly seeks redress from the only body which can now act in the matter, she is virtually denied a hearing, and her prayer refused the poor favor of being con- sidered. Of what use, we demand, is the Union to her? The six New England States would constitute a neat, compact, homogene- ous, prosperous republic, one in interests, sympathies, habits, and all powerful to resist aggression, and protect itself against harm.— We confess if we were a citizen of Massachu- setts, we should hardly be disposed to yield fealty to a Union which had utterly failed in its duties to our State. We do not believe that Massachusetts will bear her indignities much longer. For the sake of Truth and Freedom for the sake of her own fair fame which is growing dim from the tameness with which she submits to be trampled upon, we hope the next demand she may make for redress will be put in this form—REDEMPTION! Some State must make a decided move, or the liberties of this country will be utterly overthrown by the Slaveholding Oligarchy.—Cincinnati Herald.

Texas and Whig Meetings in N. Y. City.

It is not our purpose to take an active part between any of the political parties of this Union, farther than we suppose we may aid the great cause of liberty and virtue.

But we cannot but look upon some of the sentiments uttered in the Whig party, at this late meeting in New York, with disgust and indignation. They seem to think that gross, blind and criminal expediency, is the only God in the world! By and by, when some city is burnt—some good man murdered—some lovely woman raped—some treason committed,—the treasury robbed,—and the disgrace of Republicanism consummated—those sentiments will turn up the whites of their eyes, and utter such language as will show the decay of public morals, and the degeneracy of the times! If the American people will not stand by and uphold the few honest men she can boast, now engaged in politics—let us hear no more contemptible whining that politicians are all corrupt and mercenary—sh statesmanship a struggle for the jaw by the outside.—C. M. Clay's True American, Nov. 25.

It is estimated that 245,000 persons have been annually killed in battle, for the last four thousand years, to say nothing of the wounded.

The dry goods dealers in New York have agreed to close their stores at 9 o'clock in the evening, during the winter season.



## Correspondence.

For the Liberty Standard.

### LETTER FROM DR. N. PEASE.

BRIDGTON, JAN. 8, 1846.

BR. WILLEY:—I have long anticipated much pleasure in relation to our approaching anniversary; for I have expected till within a few days, to be present to enjoy the rich feast which the true lovers of Liberty and humanity will there have spread before them. But duty seems to call me in another direction at this time and I must obey. Although I am denied the privilege of meeting the friends of Liberty and the slave at Hallowell next week, by circumstances that I could neither control or postpone, yet I did not forget that I had a duty to discharge to the slave and the question arose in my mind, "how shall I discharge my obligations to the slave if I do not attend the anniversary of his friends?" The thought occurred to me, that perhaps I might obtain a new subscriber to the *Liberty Standard*; so I harnessed my horse and started off in quest of subscribers, and now send you the result of my labors—and the cash—which I doubt not will command a willing obedience.

And now brother Willey, if every Liberty man in the State, who is not at the Convention, will just go and do as much and no more than I have done, will not the Liberty Press in the good State of Maine be once put upon a firm foundation that the combined efforts of all our enemies can neither shake or destroy. I hope the Liberty Convention or the Maine Anti-Slavery Society, will put one or more agents into the field immediately. The action of the Religious Convention I shall look for with a good deal of interest. Will the Convention take measures to form a Missionary Society, auxiliary to the Maine Anti-Slavery Society? Will it recommend monthly throughout the State to observe there will be Concert for the slave? I hope in the Commemorative and pious, and against the doctrine to take a bold position taken by the trine advanced and adopt some mode of American board contributions of abolitionists for which purposes may be turned into the American Union Missionary Society. Both sentiments of esteem, I am your and Dr. Pease's friend, N. PEASE.

### Letter from Rev. Luther Wiswall.

BROOKS, JAN. 5, 1846.

DEAR BRO. WILLEY:—Owing to the health of my family and other circumstances, I shall not be able to attend the meetings at Hallowell. I trust you will have a good stirring meeting, and right glad should I be to join in its deliberation, and listen to its spirit-stirring appeals. But I hope I shall be able to do something for the cause at home. I have a few things I should like to say if I were there; but should like to have a short extract read at the opening of the discussion, from "Crabb's Synonyms," showing the difference between "slavery" and "servitude" which is too often confounded. There is a great deal of pro-slavery capital made out of the assumption that we are to understand the term "servant" in the bible, as meaning slave. If our translators thought so, why did they not use the word slave? Did they, as some suppose of the framers of our Constitution, feel ashamed to have such a word in so sacred an instrument, and therefore substitute "servant"?

I see by the Standard, that the report of the American Board and the subject of "organic sins" is likely to come up for consideration. With respect to the Report, I think there is much truth in it—much that seems on the side of liberty and humanity—but after all, to what does it amount practically? The horse and saddle are given to liberty, and then slavery is allowed to take the reins—"to turn about the whole body," so at least it seems to me.

As to "organic sins," Dr. Beecher complains that he is misunderstood, or misrepresented by Abolitionists. I think it likely it may be so to some extent. But I have a kind of short-hand way of judging of a man's principles, by seeing what use he makes of them. Dr. B. and his theory of "organic sin" was employed to sustain the report of the Board. That report justifies and sanctions the course of the missionary in gathering slaveholding churches. I know much is said in some quarters about its being designed to meet the case of some good Christians who held the "legal relation" by constraint after having done all they could to free themselves from it. But if it was so meant, why was not such meaning expressed. I can find no evidence from the report, that the Board would have its missionaries regard the holding of men as property in itself considered as any objection to church membership more than the holding of cattle as property. The abuse of such property by improper or cruel treatment, would, I suppose, in either case be regarded as an objection. I cannot regard the report, in view of the circumstances which called it forth, as opposed to slavery, but only to its evils. Such, then, is the report which Dr. B. would sustain by his theory of "organic sin." And I repeat, that after reading nearly all he has written in explanation of his views, I can see no safer way of judging of the nature of his principles, than by the use he makes of them. If, then, he did not misconceive the practical import of that report, and if his sentiments, as he says, have not changed since he wrote the "declaration of sentiments" of the Illinois A. S. Society, I conclude that he was at least as much misunderstood by Mr. Birney and other anti-slavery leaders, than he is now. I must confess that I cannot, even now, find the sentiments in that "declaration" which I could have understood as justifying the report of the Board. But after all, tho' I cannot understand him fully, I trust Dr. B. is sincere, and an enemy to oppression—but he must not wonder that many Abolitionists think his recent course tends to uphold it, and we have seen so many prominent Abolitionists die from consumption, by breathing, so constantly, pro-slavery atmosphere, that he must not wonder if some should be unnecessarily jealous of the symptoms.

Yours, L. WISWALL.

### The Republican Creed.

The Washington Union is republishing the resolutions of the Baltimore Convention, as landmarks for the party. Among them is the following, which plays the whole party against even the discussion of Anti-slavery topics in Congress. The party are thereby pledged against any action respecting the slavery or slave-trade, or the District of Columbia. Who would be such a "Democrat?"

Resolved, That Congress has no power, under the constitution, to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States; and that such States are the sole proper judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs, not prohibited by the Constitution; that all efforts of the abolitionists, situated, made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take infirm steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences; and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend to our political institutions.

### Letter from Rev. Elias Wells.

This letter was not perhaps intended for publication, but we think the esteemed writer will not object. We regret his detention, both for his sake and that of the cause.

NORTH EDGECOMB, JAN. 5, 1846.

BROTHER WILLEY:—Surrounded as you are with great and good men, (or will be when this reaches you,) you will not, perhaps, have noticed the absence of one so obscure as myself, from your great convention. But could you have seen the strength of my purpose to attend, (a purpose unshaken by bare ground, interspersed here and there by patches of ice, which render travelling in any way difficult, if not dangerous,) of interest in the subjects of the meetings, or to a want of resolution.

But Providence seems to forbid me even this privilege. All my arrangements for going were made, and I should have been on my way this morning at an early hour; but I am called upon to attend a funeral on Wednesday under circumstances from which I do not see how I can be excused. On Tuesday morning an aged member of the church was taken sick, and died yesterday evening at 2 o'clock.

So you see why I cannot. But I have this I am greatly disappointed, presence is by no means essential in a seat, which little or nothing is vacant. If any plan shall perhaps be raising funds, like what you have suggested, I trust those who shall be entrusted with the selection of agents will feel the importance of employing men of the right stamp. We want agents whom we can properly and safely admit to our pulpits.

When suitable men can be found I do not know, but I believe God will furnish them, if the friends will sustain them. And I think that a few men of the right sort, can be sustained if employed. But I am taking up too much of your time. Oh, I wish I could shake those anti-slavery brethren by the hand and bid them God-speed. I wish to be worthy of being recognized as a true friend to my country and my race. God save this guilty nation and redeem the bleeding slave.

Believe me, yours as ever,

ELIAS WELLS.

For the Liberty Standard.

### The Reading Room Association Again.

MR. EDITOR:—I have not found in the Liberty Standard of January 8th any communication from the Committee of the Bangor Reading Room Association. Perhaps they have not had sufficient time, as yet, to prepare such an article as is necessary, in order to give "specification and proof;" and, certainly, we should not hurry them in this business: let them take time, and then bring forward their strong reasons: this is the only proper and consistent course for them to pursue.—a far better course it is for them, than to seek to maintain "an ominous silence."

They can remain silent, if they please, it is true, but remaining silent will not prove their charges, nor can they hope to evade, by silence, what justice holds them to perform. But we have, in the Christian Mirror, of Jan. 8th, an article from the pen of A. C. on this subject, which, until the gentlemen of the Committee speak, is to be regarded, I suppose, as satisfactory explanation of the whole matter, and as substantiating, moreover, the charges which the R. R. A. have preferred against you. At least, it is intended to be regarded as such, however far short the article may come of effecting the object. Let us see what A. C. has to say in behalf of these valiant gentlemen; and so valiant for the truth, that the course which they feel called upon to pursue, with respect to the Liberty Standard, is to eject the paper from the Reading Room, preferring charges without proof, against its editor, and then, when proof is called for, to remain silent. The object which A. C. professes to have in view in his communication, is, "to correct (and on his 'own responsibility') some false impressions which the public may have received from the course of the Liberty Standard, in relation to our Seminary and some of its members." By the by, since this was his object, would it not have been quite as well for him to have sent his communication to the Liberty Standard, since it is all impossible, that some see the Standard who do not as regularly see the Mirror? But I am inclined to think that if "false impressions" have been received by the public in relation to this matter, the gentlemen of the R. R. A. and of the Committee, are to charge it to their account. Is it a false impression that they are disposed to stave off duty in this matter, instead of manfully coming up to the work of proving their assertions? Is it a false impression that they have aimed a blow at your character, induced to pursue this course by the influence of some two or three young gentlemen, who came to it, to oblige some of their Whig and Democratic friends? If so, such impressions have arisen from the fact, that they have taken the first step wrong in this business, and now decline taking the first right step, which is to substantiate their charges. But "the letter was a private one." Pray tell me were the gentlemen so regardless of your character as to keep this thing "private?" Did the R. R. A. vote that it should be done in a private way and be kept from the knowledge of the public? Or was it voiced abroad? And if so, what would have been the inference in their opinion, and in the opinion of those to whom they might speak of the matter, but that you, Mr. Editor, was too well aware of your guilt to call on them for proof, or to let the public know what they had done through the Liberty Standard?

This is one of the worst features of the case—for an association of the character of the R. R. A. to pass a vote of this nature, and then, to turn about when the editor called for "specification and proof," and say—oh, "the letter was a private one from one party receiving a paper to another party sending it, expressing a wish to receive such a paper no longer because of certain opinions and feelings entertained concerning it." "These opinions" we are under "no obligations publicly to state or defend."

This is poor, very poor reasoning, in my opinion by which to attempt to justify this transaction. "But the editor of the paper, on his own responsibility published—not the letter nor their acknowledgment of obligation for a gratuitous copy of his publication, though he does say something about the gratuity—but the fact that his paper was discontinued, the names of the circulating humbug, and that to continue it, his statement of their reasons for so doing." Well, what editor, having the slightest regard for his character, would not have published something at least, on his own responsibility in reply to charges from such a source, of a nature so serious as those presented in the letter of the Committee? But you did not publish the letter—you did not let the people know that these gentlemen could not "sympathize with the spirit of its (the Liberty Standard's) conduct in general." But you did give in their own words, the sentence which was meant to contain the "wornwood of the letter"—that they could not "approve of its unchristian positions in regard to some of the benevolent institutions of the church." And what does A. C. mean then by his italicized words in the sentence, "and his statement of their reasons for so doing?" Does he mean to charge you with having mis-stated "their reasons for so doing?" Does he mean to have it inferred by those

readers of the Mirror, who may not see the Liberty Standard, that you have withheld sentences of that letter, which had you published the letter, would have shown their course in a very different light? But your editorial article of December 11th troubles him; and particularly the sentence, "let all abolitionists who contemplate going to the Seminary bear in mind that their papers are excluded from the Reading-room with content; and if they have self-respect, they would do well to go somewhere else." A. C. had not the manliness and christian franchise to state one word of what you said concerning the "high regard" which you cherished for all the institutions of the church—"as the glory of the age, excepting that faults on the matter of slavery"—but sizes hold on the sentence above quoted and then, in an under handed way repeat the charges made by the Association. Well, sir, I cannot agree with you in the statement which you have advanced in the last part of the sentence. I do not think it will show a want of self-respect in abolitionists who contemplate going to this Seminary, should they not go somewhere else. I think, that they may have all proper respect for themselves, and still go there. I would have them go there, one and all, and see if they cannot purge it from that mean spirit which cannot pardon anything to the spirit of Liberty—freedom to the slave—that is shut up in a man's bones—nor make allowance for the first thought of a man, just stabbed in the face, by one at his back, who has given the thrust, and then taken some position and says—"Oh, I only intended to do it in a private way, and I am under no obligation, publicly, to state or defend my course!"

All I can say is, I should not, as I now think, have entertained this sentiment or opinion. But for one, I can overlook this, you, Mr. Editor, just as easy as I can overlook some sayings, with which I have full sympathy, of Father Cummings, and remain a paying subscriber to the Liberty Standard, as well as the Christian Mirror, still.

But quoting this sentence, with what "A. C." says of your advice concerning the Maine Missionary Society, and the A. B. C. F. M. does not substantiate the charges against you, which we find in the letter of the Committee, but "A. C." who has, on his own responsibility, undertaken to defend the cause of the R. R. A. and the Committee, attempt to get over the matter of the charges in this way. Let him come up to the mark, if he hopes to have the decision of the public against you. You are as able, Mr. Editor, to take care of yourself, when these gentlemen bring forward their proof, as you have been heretofore. You can show them the falsity of these charges, and the lameness of their evidence. I do not write to defend you against any charges which the R. R. A. may bring against you. What I am writing for, in common with many others, is to see their proof.

Come, gentlemen of the R. R. A. and of the Committee, do not leave yourselves in the hands of "A. C." you can do much better for yourselves, than he has done for you—or your cause is very, very lame. Let us hear from you.

A MEMBER OF THE CLASS OF 1837.

For the Liberty Standard.

### WHIG POLICY.

MR. EDITOR:—I saw not long since in the "People's Press," that Freeman A. Merrill was elected to the next Legislature, from the district of New Sharon and Industry, by Whigs and Abolitionists, at the fifth trial, and that he "is a good Whig." Now there are at least four mistakes (not to say falsehoods) in the above quotation. 1st. It should read "Freeman A. Merrill, instead of 'Freeman.'" 2d. Instead of "Whigs and Abolitionists," it should read, by "Abolitionists—with the help of about six votes from the Whigs, and as many more from the Democrats—winning in all about twelve votes from Whigs and Democrats." 3d. "At the fifth trial," should read, at the fourth trial. 4th. And "is a good Whig," it should read a genuine Liberty party man.

Who the author of the above lines from the People's Press is, or what inducement a person could have in giving a notice of that kind, is more than I can tell. It seems as though the Whigs are determined to destroy, if possible, all Liberty influence. If we do, or attempt any thing, they at one time will give it all to the Democrats, and at another they will claim it all themselves. But the truth is, that we, the Liberty party, have conquered; yes, we have successfully triumphed; and that too, over the combined efforts of Whigs and Democrats. The Whigs and Democrats of the representative district of New Sharon, Industry, and New Vineyard, united previous to the first town meeting in September for the express purpose of driving the Liberty party from the field. But before the first ballot was dropped an internal war commenced among the unionists, and it was carried on so successfully among themselves that they positively weakened their own ranks, driving some one way, and some another; they drove even some of themselves away from themselves, (i. e. some who made the union left the union) yes, away from their home, from their blessed union, which was so dear to their hearts, over where? to join and assist the grand enemy whom they had united and martyred to destroy. And then was the time we struck for liberty and for right, and the blow was final, or effectual. And now we say we have succeeded in choosing our own man, the very one and the only one we have had in the field during the whole campaign of four engagements in an open field, in broad day light, in the face and eyes of the enemy. And after all this, the People's Press comes up and gravely asserts that he was elected by Whigs and Abolitionists, and is a good Whig! From what authority do they say he is a good Whig? Is it because he adopts Whig principles and measures? or from the fact of his identity with the Whig party? Most certainly, it cannot be either of these, for one of the principles of the Whigs is, "of the two evils choose the least." This principle he utterly abhors as both wicked and dangerous, and adopts the principle that we have no right to choose between evils, but we are morally bound to choose between good and evil, always choosing the good, and rejecting the evil. Thus, in accordance with this principle in 1840, he chose, (like Moses) "to suffer affliction with the people of God," (the people of Liberty) than to enjoy the pleasures of sin, (log cabin and hard cider) for a season. And as to his identity with the Whigs it is this, he is the only man who did vote with the Whigs the first vote he ever carried, but for more than five years last past, he has always voted the Liberty ticket—in 1840 by his efforts he obtained one, and only one, vote in the town of Industry, to go with him then & there, to the polls and drop a vote for Mr. Birney, and from that time down to the present day, he has been a constant votary in favor of Mr. Birney (this he declared by his vote, as well as by his private efforts) notwithstanding the "Tariff, Texas," "Garland forgery," and all yet "none of these things moved" him. And even down to 1845, he was found true, voting the pure genuine Liberty ticket, yet the poor, weak, defeated Whigs say, he is a good Whig!! Yours, for the oppressed,

W. A. MERRILL.

Letters from Corpus Christi, in Texas, represent the health and condition of our army there as deplorable.

### Extract of a letter from Den. Humphrey.

NORTH YARMOUTH, JAN. 3, 1846.

MR. WILLEY:—It is a disappointment to me that my health is too poor to attend the meetings next week. I hope we shall be represented from this town.

The consideration of two facts, although they are no worse than all acts done wittingly to support slavery, yet as they come up now make me very sad, viz: That Torrey, and other members of the church, should be taken and put in duress vile by the slave power, and not one universal resolve be proclaimed by every christian church in the land, and that they will labor and pray for their release, and for the overthrow of the vile system, which causes such mischief. And that men from the free states, and some of them too members of orthodox churches, and all of them elected by men professing to love liberty, and many of too professing the religion which requires us to do as we would that others should do unto us—that these men have stood up in Congress and committed the damnable sin of falling down and worshipping the slave power, and of riveting the chains of slavery upon millions yet unborn. And those of these wicked men who have done this deed that are church members, no doubt may return to their homes sit down at their Communion table and under the preaching of their ministers without reproof.

In haste, yours for truth,

Z. HUMPHREY.

POLITICAL LIES NO MORE.—The Liberty Press of Utica N. Y. says that in Madison County, a brother was put upon his trial before a Church council, for forging and publishing a falsehood about Mr. Birney. The accused confessed that the story was "made out of whole cloth" and destitute of truth; but then, the council acquitted him on the ground that it was only a political lie. This is a good beginning in the way of carrying out the new theory of organic sins.—True Wesleyan.

### Later from Jamaica.

By the arrival of the brig Milton, Capt. Murphy, at this port, we have files of Kingston papers to the 9th ult. from which we glean the following:—Tribune.

The Railway between this and Spanish Town has been running since its opening with the greatest success and safety, taking on several occasions upwards of 1000 passengers per day, and yielding proportionately large returns.

That this island has been for some years past in an embarrassed and distressed condition, as compared with previous years of prosperity, is undeniable. The causes of the depression are sufficiently well known, but even were they not it is not our present purpose to inquire into them, as we think they are disappearing, and that the country is receding from prostration towards a point of prosperity many culminating than at any previous period. The evidences of this are abundant. We speak not of freedom, for that is the cause; but the effects are apparent in the existence and prosperity of banking establishments and of Railways, in the projection of many public enterprises, in the superior morality and enlightenment of all classes, and in a variety of minor points, the surest, but perhaps the least striking, of which are the many building improvements already completed, and now in progress in the most important part of our City.

The weather is dry, but the excessive heats of the day have considerably abated, while the nights are cool and pleasant.

ARREST OF SLAVE SHIPS.—The Sierra Leone Watchman of the 30th August, says—"Commencing from the period when the strength of the squadron was augmented by the addition of steam power, (being also the date of Commodore Jones' arrival,) in April, 1844, up to the last month, (June) so short a period as fourteen months, no fewer than between sixty and seventy vessels of various sizes have been captured by her Majesty's cruisers, for being engaged in the slave trade. Out of this number not one has escaped condemnation, either for being equipped for the slave trade or for having slaves on board; in the latter case, upward of five thousand slaves have been rescued, and emancipated by the courts in this colony."

MEETING OF SLAVEHOLDERS.—The citizens of Queen Anne's county, Md., are to hold a public meeting on the 6th of January, at Centerville, to adopt measures to prevent the escape of their slaves by means of Abolitionists.

An iron house, 82 by 50, feet has been erected in Philadelphia, for some manufacturing purpose. The walls and floors are of cast iron, the rafters of wrought bars, and the roof iron plate.

Will the New York Tribune have the goodness to inform its readers, that in the recent admission of the Pirate State of Texas into the Union, not a single Whig vote was given against it from the State of Kentucky? Of the nine Whig members of Congress from that "gallant State," FIVE VOTED IN FAVOR OF ANNEXATION, and four shot the pit as the "gallant Harry" himself did at the time of the Lexington mob, last August.

These are the chaps that were to have kept Texas out of the Union—are they? Pity the Abolitionists couldn't have voted with such a set of moral beauties, in 1844!—Herk. Freeman.

SLAVERY AGITATION.—The Ashtabula Ohio, Sentinel, says:—"At three of the churches in this place on Sabbath, the afternoon sermon was on the subject of American Slavery. A meeting of all the congregations on the same subject was held in the evening. Sentiments are in preparation for circulation addressed to the Legislature, to remove from the blacks of Ohio all disabilities on account of color."

BURNING A TAX-COLLECTOR IN EFFIGY.—In the proceedings of an Anti-Tax Meeting held in the 4th election district in this county, (published in the Democrat of yesterday,) we find it stated, after the passage of sundry revolutionary resolutions, that "an effigy of the State Tax-Collector was prepared, hung up on the gallows, shot down!! and KICKED ABOUT!!" The meeting was addressed by Jacob Powder and John Maleshorn, Esq. We have room for only one of the resolutions as follows:—

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting that any man who would undertake to collect the State tax for the benefit of European or American stock gamblers, brokers, and speculators, would bottle the sunshine and huckster out the dew of heaven.—Westminster (Md.) Carrolltonian, Jan. 1.

QUAINT IDEA OF PLEASURES IN HEAVEN.—Jeremy Taylor, speaking of the widow of a blacksmith who was constantly laboring to procure the necessities of life, thus beautifully but quaintly portrays her character:—"Thus she lived, poor, patient and resigned. Her heart was a passion-flower, bearing within it the crown of thorns and cross of Christ. Her ideas of Heaven were few and simple. She rejected the doctrine that it was the place of constant activity, and not of repose, and believed, that when she at length reached it, she should work no more, but sit always in a clean white apron, and sing psalms."

## THE STANDARD.

HALLOWELL, ME. JAN. 15, 1846.

### THE ANNIVERSARIES.

These occasions far exceeded the anticipations which had been raised. They were noble, excellent—the best anti-slavery meetings we ever had the privilege of attending. The attendance was large when the severe snow storm on the second day is taken into account. Large numbers as we have learned since, were intending to start on that day, not being able to spend three days. We are informed that about two feet fell a few miles back. Would that more had started the first day! So rich, so glorious a feast of great truth, of eloquence, of philanthropy, is seldom enjoyed. Could the mass of the people have been brought within its influence, the State would be electrified.

Mr. Leavitt's addresses were of the highest order of solid and eloquent argumentation. Few—very few men in this country can concentrate an equal degree of intellectual and moral strength. Well is it for the slaves and for the country that Providence raised up such a man for the present time. We abhor man-worship, but we cannot but appreciate true greatness and goodness. When he visits Maine again the people will come in great numbers to see who he is that is traduced for the benefit of slavery. They will yet become acquainted with Joshua Leavitt.

Mr. Lovejoy is well known in this State as a popular speaker, but unless our readers add fifty per cent. to their former ideas of him they will fall far short of the power he now wields on this subject. So far as we have heard, every body was pleased, (except the "evangelical grumblers," as Alvan Stewart calls them,) all were instructed; many hearts were for the first time enlisted for the slave, and many more roused to new and nobler efforts, through the labors of these men and of other able men from this State. An excellent spirit prevailed, as is usual in our anti-slavery meetings, while truth was maintained with bold and manly integrity. Great good will be the result, we cannot doubt.

### STATE LIBERTY CONVENTION.

The proceedings of this Convention will be found in another column, and we doubt not they will be responded to by all Liberty men with great pleasure. Never have we seen more firmness, faith, courage, and readiness to work, manifested by Abolitionists, or more union of heart and purpose. The name of that eminent and true man,

### SAMUEL FESSENDEN,

is placed upon our State banner with harmony and satisfaction. It is a worthy name, and adorns a worthy cause. A greatly increased Liberty vote is this year fairly within our reach. There appeared to be a determination in the convention to adopt means adequate to the end in view; then success will be reasonably anticipated.

During the sessions of the convention the State Liberty Association was formed, that being the only convenient time for doing it. The plan was adopted, after mature deliberation, with entire union, and nearly one hundred and fifty names were entered as members, the most of them paying down. If all Abolitionists in the State will take hold of this measure with as much zeal and pleasure as those did at the Convention, it will afford the committee the means of placing several agents very soon in the field. It will be seen that the Executive Committee is generally one on whose wisdom and energy entire confidence may be placed. Nothing will be wanting on their part. They will immediately present the subject before the community, and will no doubt meet a hearty response, when the cause in Maine will receive a new impulse. The Convention was one of deep interest, and practical adaptation.

### RELIGIOUS CONVENTION.

That was an occasion of more than ordinary interest. The discussions were earnest and free, but courteous and kind. The two leading subjects were, Slavery and Missions, and hearty, energetic efforts against slavery as solemnly binding on the christian conscience, without which christian character is defective. The resolutions on both these topics were adopted by a rising vote, with scarcely a dissenting individual.

The missionary question had a prominent reference to the American Board, that having placed itself conspicuously before the christian world, at issue with the principles of inalienable human rights. This unavoidably gave the discussion a course which was a little embarrassing to persons belonging to other denominations.

Great principles are often best settled in reference to some particular case, and such a case may be found somewhere else heretofore. The almost unanimous views of the Convention are doubtless very truly expressed in the excellent letter from Rev. E. G. Carpenter, on the first page.

It is to be hoped that the recommendation respecting county religious conventions will be promptly carried out. The present is a most favorable time to enlist the moral and religious sentiments of the people against slavery.

RECEIPTS.—Most sincerely do we thank our friends for their good list of payments at the anniversary. It is larger by one fourth than at any previous meeting. Let the example be followed by all others and we can go through the year comfortably.

We publish only the receipts which those who paid did not see entered on the book.—If in the midst of so many cares we have omitted any names, will our friends please give us notice at our expense?

Governor of Virginia.—The Legislature of Virginia have elected William Smith, Democrat, of Fauquier county, Governor of that State three years from the 1st of January, 1846.

### Grateful Acknowledgement.

Our sincere thanks are hereby expressed for a variety of presents to ourselves and family, received at the meetings. Especially were those from the North Yarmouth Female A. S. Society peculiarly acceptable and gratifying. May our kind friends be rewarded.

### STATE LIBERTY CONVENTION.

This Convention met at Hallowell, Jan. 6, 1846, and was called to order by A. Willey. On motion, Hon. D. Farnsworth was chosen Chairman; Woodbury Davis, Esq. of Brooks, and S. Page of Hallowell, were chosen Secretaries; Rev. Mr. Sawyer of Augusta, of

On motion, Mr. A. Willey of Hallowell, T. S. Brown of Bangor, J. Ticecomb of Farmington, Rev. Joshua Leavitt of Boston, W. Dabson a committee of arrangements and business. After the convention was organized, generally, of the state of our cause, and what was requisite for its advancement.

On motion, A. Willey, T. S. Brown, and W. F. M. Reed, were chosen a committee to report on the expediency of a new anti-slavery organization in this State.

Letters were read, by Mr. A. Willey, from Dr. Pease of Bridgton, and Gen. Fessenden of Portland.

### AFTERNOON.

Rev. Mr. Reddon of Gray, offered prayer. Mr. Willey, from the Committee to whom was referred the resolve in relation to a new organization, reported in its favor, together with the form of a Constitution, which was adopted, and a committee appointed to take the names of members to the Association, consisting of S. May, P. Stickney, P. Wadsworth, and H. Waters.

T. S. Brown, P. Stickney, and A. F. Farrar, were appointed a committee to nominate officers for the Liberty Association.

The Convention then balloted for a candidate for Governor for the ensuing year, and Hon. SAMUEL FESSENDEN was nominated, with but two dissenting voices.

### EVENING SESSION.

A Liberty song was sung, and the session was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Garland of Woolwich.

The committee appointed to nominate officers for the Liberty Association reported the following list of officers, which report was adopted. (To be found in another place.)

The convention was addressed by Rev. Joshua Leavitt of Boston, and Rev. J. C. Lovejoy of Cambridgeport, with great eloquence and power on resolutions relating to the necessity, objects, and responsibilities of the Liberty party. Adjourned.

### WEDNESDAY MORNING.

The convention was called to order, a song was sung, and prayer offered by Rev. Mr. Randall.

Voted, That the Preamble and Constitution of the Liberty Association be published in the Liberty Standard and Bangor Gazette.

On motion, Mr. M. Metcalf, P. Wadsworth, and Mr. Allen, were appointed a committee to obtain subscriptions to the Liberty Association.

On motion, Mr. Kelley of Newbury, Mr. J. Dinmore of Skowhegan, Mr. Dow of Bangor, Mr. Farrar of Bath, and Rev. Mr. Reddon of Gray, were appointed a committee to make arrangements in the different portions of the State to secure the necessary aid of the friends of the cause when the State shall be explored by the agent who may be appointed.

Convention adjourned to meet to-morrow, the hour for the Religious Convention having arrived.

### THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Stephen Thurston of Searsport.

On motion of Mr. May, Messrs. Harding, Brown, and Shepherd, were appointed a committee to nominate a State Committee of the Liberty party for the ensuing year.

On motion of Mr. May of Winthrop, it was voted that the President of this Convention, in our name, present to Congress the life of the martyr Lovejoy, to be deposited in the Library of Congress; and that it be sent at the expense of this convention, to some member of Congress for this purpose.

The following gentlemen were chosen as a State Liberty Committee:

A. Willey, D. Farnsworth, Gen. J. Appleton, Woodbury Davis, J. E. Goldrey, Eusebius Hale, John Garland, State Committee.

Resolutions were discussed by a large number of persons, after which the Convention adjourned to meet at half past six this evening.

### THURSDAY EVENING.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Foxcroft, and a song was sung. Resolutions were discussed by Messrs. Harding, Davis, Lovejoy, T. S. Brown, and J. Leavitt, interspersed with splendid songs. This last session was not exceeded by any other in deep and thrilling interest.

On motion, A. Willey, S. May, and W. Davis, were appointed a committee to inform Gen. S. Fessenden of his nomination as candidate for Governor of this State.

A vote of thanks was passed to the individuals who, during the evening had graced the convention with most interesting music. Other votes of thanks were passed to the President and Secretaries, to the proprietors of the House, and the people of Hallowell for their kindness and hospitality. Voted to publish the proceedings in the anti-slavery paper in the State, after which the convention adjourned. This convention was second to no other preceding State anti-slavery anniversary in powerful argumentation, inspiring eloquence, and practical adaptation. It will no doubt be highly useful in its results.

### D. FARNSWORTH, President.



## Resolutions.

**Resolved**, That the Liberty party was formed to bring back the country to its original principles and objects;—to employ the friends of Liberty on common and effective ground against its great foe, American Slavery; and place all the inhabitants of our country within the protection of just and equal laws.

**Resolved**, That it be hereby particularly recommended to liberty men in every town immediately to organize liberty associations, and that the names of all liberty voters and of all who approve of the liberty party be enrolled.

**Resolved**, That liberty men should regard it as a duty which they are under solemn obligations faithfully to perform, to be always at the polls on every election day.

**Resolved**, That, without determining what may be the utmost limits of the powers of the constitution against slavery in every case, it is unquestionable that the instrument contains powers enough, if brought into the full efficiency, to banish slavery as a national sin, and that the names of all liberty voters and of all who approve of the liberty party be enrolled.

**Resolved**, That the events of the last year have increased our confidence in the necessity for the Liberty party, and in the wisdom and rightfulness of its principles and measures; while the other parties have more fully developed their hopeless servility or perfect impotency to meet the necessities of civil liberty in this country.

**Resolved**, That the question at issue between the Liberty party and the rest of their countrymen; is the question of the existence of civil liberty in this country.

**Resolved**, That the State Committee of the Liberty party be directed to issue an Address to the Abolitionists of Maine respecting their duties, in the present state of the cause.

**Resolved**, That the Whig and Democratic parties in their successive and alternate administration of this government from the period of its creation to the present time have violated the Federal constitution for the benefit of slavery by various treaty stipulations with the Indians—with England and with Spain; by the appropriation of the people's money from the national treasury without authority of law for the special benefit of slaveholders—by the repeated interference of the Executive with other governments to prevent the extension of human rights—by the attempts of the Executive to obtain fugitive slaves from Canada and Mexico, by waging war with the Seminoles in Florida, at an expense of forty millions of dollars—by their approval of the most infamous slave laws in that territory, and by the purchase of the territory itself—by refusing to acknowledge the independence of Hayti—by the suppression of the right of Petition and the freedom of speech—by the extension of slavery in the admission of new slave states, and by the direct attempts of the national Executive to sustain the American slave trade.

**Resolved**, That we heartily respect the "member of Congress" who has recently in a tract entitled "The Rights of the free states subverted" shown from the records and conduct of this nation, the incontestable truth of the foregoing resolution, and has thus furnished abundant proof of the necessity of the Liberty party in order to divorce the government from slavery and to bring it within the proper limits of constitutional restraint.

**Resolved**, That we believe the Rev. C. T. Torrey in violating the slave law of Maryland, acted in discharge of a high moral duty to his God, his country, and his fellow men.

The following was offered by Rev. Joshua Leavitt, and supported by him.

**Resolved**, That we do not expect Slavery to be abolished in this land by any one instrument, any one act of operations, or any one class or set of men—but we look for it to be effected through the combined efforts of all classes of men, acting in all lawful ways and through all honorable channels in which their influence can reach the evil—and this will be done whenever those who disapprove of slavery shall take up its abolition as their own work, and set about it as THE WORK that is now to be done.

## MAINE LIBERTY ASSOCIATION.

### Preamble.

Whereas we believe that, in prosecuting the great warfare which we have commenced against American Slavery, and in favor of the equal rights of man, we need an organization more adapted than any we now have, to the condition, and more efficient to meet the wants of this State, we do hereby agree to form ourselves into a Society to be governed by the following

### Constitution.

#### ART. I.

This Society shall be called the Maine Liberty Association.

#### ART. II.

The general object of this Association shall be to awaken a public sentiment throughout this State that shall be opposed to slavery, and that shall lead the people to do all that is lawfully in their power, by moral and political action, for its abolition. This Society will seek to effect this object by appealing to the consciences, hearts, and interests of the people, through the instrumentality of agents, and the press, by printing and circulating documents, and by any other measures that may be thought proper.

#### ART. III.

Any person may become a member of this Association by paying annually to the Treasurer the sum of one dollar, and shall be entitled to vote at its meetings, and to receive a copy of all publications which shall be issued. By paying ten dollars at one time any person may become a member for life.

#### ART. IV.

The officers of the Association shall be a President, Secretary and Treasurer, who with five other persons, shall constitute an Executive Committee.

#### ART. V.

The several officers shall perform the duties which are usually performed by such officers.

#### ART. VI.

It shall be the duty of this Committee to adopt the most energetic measures in their power to advance the object of this society;—they shall make arrangements for all meetings of this Association, appointing time and place, and giving notice thereof;—they shall examine all accounts, and direct the Treasurer in the application of all monies, and make a written report of their doings at the annual meeting.

#### ART. VII.

The annual meeting of this Association shall be held in January of each year, when the Officers shall be chosen, and such other business transacted as shall be deemed expedient.

#### ART. VIII.

The Constitution may be amended at any annual meeting of this Association by a vote of two thirds of the members present.

The names of about 150 persons were attached to the above Constitution as members, most of whom paid down their annual membership subscription. Their names will be published hereafter.

The following gentlemen were chosen as Officers of the Association for the ensuing year.

**D. FARNSWORTH, President.**  
**PHILIP WEAVER, Secretary.**  
**WM. R. PRESCOTT, Treasurer.**  
**Samuel Fessenden,**  
**Stephen Sewall,**  
**R. G. Lincoln,**  
**Austin Willey,**  
**Jeremiah Curtis,**  
**Ex. Committee.**

## CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, January 2, 1846.

Soon after the assembling of the House, Mr. Cunningham, of Ohio, moved a set of resolutions relating to a very liberal offer had been made by our government, and many other efforts used, for settling the dispute between it and Great Britain, regarding the Oregon territory, which she had rejected, and measures to be taken to settle the question of that territory, and the entire occupation of our title.

Objections were made to the reception of the resolutions, and Mr. Wentworth moved a suspension of the rules for the purpose of receiving them. The yeas and nays were ordered on the motion, and it was rejected—yeas 74, nays 79.

Mr. Davis of Kentucky, next presented a resolution that the committee of the whole be discharged from the consideration of the bill for the protection of American settlers in Oregon [Mr. Douglas's bill] until after the termination of the treaty of joint occupancy; and that the separate topics which enter into its composition, be referred to the several committees having special charge of those subjects, as, for example, the military, Indian, post office, and judiciary committees.

The House refused to suspend the rules to receive the resolution.

Mr. Haralson then introduced, from the military committee, a bill for raising two regiments of riflemen, which he proposed to have referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Douglass advocated the bill for half an hour.

Mr. Holmes of South Carolina, made a very emphatic declaration of the certainty of war, if the year's notice was given, and said that we ought to raise five regiments and \$20,000,000 instantly, if any such thing was in contemplation.

Mr. Adams rose, and his doing so, produced a great sensation.

His speech was in his best style. It was well arranged, and temperate in its tone. He asserted the American rights to Oregon in very emphatic language, and urged the immediate passage of the resolution giving the year's notice. He said he was ready for it last year, and he was ready for it now. After that year's notice had been given, he was prepared for the most decisive action that could be asked for in preparation for war. But he said, "it can scarcely be necessary for me to say that I do not believe at all in any danger of war."

WASHINGTON, January 3, 1846.

The debate of yesterday, on the subject of preparation for war, continues to-day with undiminished warmth. The question before the House this morning may be stated as follows:—Mr. Haralson yesterday introduced from the military committee, a bill for raising two regiments of riflemen, which he proposed should be made the special order of the day for Tuesday next, in committee of the whole.

The effects of Mr. Adams's speech on those who heard it, were much more profound than from the report which I have glanced over; it seems calculated to produce upon the reader, its effect upon the House to-day is very obvious. When he rose yesterday, the House was upon the point of immediately taking the question upon the reference, and thus disposing, without any more talk, of this preliminary dispute. But the extraordinary emphasis with which Mr. Adams delivered his sentiments on the general question appears to have inspired the House with a deep sense of the necessity of expounding his views.

Mr. Haralson made a short speech, and then moved the previous question, which was negatived with great promptness.

Mr. Durrah, a Pennsylvanian very, made a very animated, and, indeed, a very good speech, in favor of immediate notice, and the adoption of vigorous measures of legislation for Oregon.

Mr. Winthrop made an hour's speech, which was listened to with very marked attention. He regretted he thought more calculated to disturb the peace of the country than any thing else that had occurred during this session of Congress. He took the ground that the question was still a fit subject for negotiation and compromise. If the parties could not agree among themselves, it was a proper subject of arbitration.

WASHINGTON, January 4, 1846.

The last two days session in the House has been very warlike in its general tone. Mr. Adams's speech, for instance, was one exceedingly well adapted to excite a warlike feeling in the country. Whigs and Democrats seem to vie with each other in echoing patriotic fustian—for there was a good deal of that commodity mixed up with most sound sense and sober reflection.

The desire to hear from the other side of the water is so intense, that I expect a postponement of the regular Oregon discussions in both Houses until after the arrival of the steamer with dispatches. If the news should be very warlike, let the country and all business men be assured that the action of Congress will be very prompt and energetic.

Nothing of serious importance appears to be doing now; but the proper committees of the two houses are in constant communication with the military and naval bureaux of the administration departments, and the Executive is doing all that is necessary, in a very quiet way, to make rapid work of preparation, when the necessity of preparation becomes manifest. All is yet peace upon the outside, as it should be.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5th, 1846.

**SENATE.**—The Senate was only about half an hour in session to-day. There was very little business transacted.

Mr. Niles reported a Joint Resolution regulating the Printing of Congress, and also a bill to establish post-roads to Texas.

The Senate then adjourned.

Mr. House.—After the Journal of the Committee C. J. Ingersoll, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a resolution advising the President to the termination of the Joint Great Britain of the termination of the Commercial Occupation. He moved that it be made the Special Order of the Day for the first Monday of February.

Mr. Davis of Ky. read a minority report, declaring that this House has nothing to do with it. That the subject is a proper one for the action of the President and the Treaty majority of the Senate.

A motion was made to make it the order of the day to-morrow.

Mr. Giddings of Ohio made a speech in favor of the notice. He was very severe upon the gentlemen who voted to acquire and have territory in Texas and surrender free territory

in Oregon. He expressed his opinion that Mr. Polk would yet betray his party on this question.

Mr. McDowell of Ohio was in favor of the notice immediately. His speech was principally extracts from the President's Message and the accompanying documents.

When he took his seat, Mr. Rhett of S. C. took the floor, and made a strong speech against the rash measures now precipitated by the War party in Congress. He had voted this morning in Committee against the Resolution for the Notice.

He said no war but defensive war was justifiable. If we go to war about Oregon, we can never get it till we vanquish England on every sea and continent.

Mr. Rhett made some allusions to Mr. Adams that he was opposed to the last war.

Mr. Adams asked if the gentleman charged him with opposing the last war.

Mr. Rhett.—I do.

Mr. Adams.—Then the gentleman is mistaken. (Laughter.)

Mr. Rhett reiterated his opinion.

Mr. Adams said that the gentleman from Massachusetts did not know the history of one so Russia by Mr. Adams. He could not misrepresent Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison's measures.

The gentleman reminded him of the Knight in Don Quixote, who insisted upon lashing his Squire for the sake of his beloved Dulcinea. He probably wished to lash his (Mr. Adams's) back for Massachusetts. He venerated Massachusetts, but he was not responsible for all the acts of that State. Here Mr. Adams's eye kindled with fire, and he pointed his finger over the way to Mr. Rhett, and said I am glad to be able to say that it is more from ignorance than malignity that the charge is made.

Mr. Rhett then took up the Western and New York Loco Focos and handled them pretty roughly.

There had been talk of rumors of games, &c. He, too, had heard of rumors, and he would mention some of them. Here Mr. Douglass of Ill. wished to explain, but Mr. Rhett refused to waste his time. It was rumored that the West wished to plunge this country into a war in a species of political gambling with the lives, liberty and blood of the people to make a Western man next President.

It was rumored, too, that the New York section of the party now in power wished to take vengeance on the South for having defeated their candidate at Baltimore, and therefore they would deluge this country in blood to clothe their favorite in imperial purple.

The South would not be wanting in Patriotism whenever danger came. If war did come the South would be found in the thickest of the battle. But he protested against a war of aggression. Every Republic that has gone for foreign aggrandizement has fallen. He did not wish a similar fate for this Government. The West might well clamor for war. They were never to see a British soldier in their part of the country while the seaboard would have to bear all the loss.

Still he did not doubt the patriotism of the West.

He did not believe Negotiation at an end. He was not for war till that war became imperative for National Honor.

Mr. Sims of Mo. went for all Oregon or none, now or never. He said the only time he ever felt happy was one Sunday at church when the news of Polk's election reached his neighborhood. If he could only walk into English soldiers as he did into English Grammar, the British would stand no chance.

Mr. Hilliard of Ala. having obtained the floor, the House adjourned.

## News Items.

**ALTERATION OF THE JEWISH SABBATH.**—A German paper states that the Jewish Reform Committee, sitting at Frankfurt, at the head of which are Messrs. Goldschmidt, advocate, Creusenach, professor, and Schwarzschild, physician, and to which all the most eminent Jews of Germany have adhered, has just taken an important resolution. It has decided that the Jewish Sabbath shall be kept on Sunday. The committee has appointed divine service to be performed on Sunday, in the new Jewish temple in that city. The name of several Jewish preachers are mentioned as destined to take part in it.—*Recorder.*

**LUTHER'S DESCENDANTS.**—The Leipzig Gazette says that there are eighty descendants of Martin Luther now living, and that a pension in favor of them is about to be established by means of private subscriptions.

**CONVERTED HEATHEN.**—The London Missionary Society has received \$5,000 from its stations in Southern India, as a contribution to the Jubilee fund. One fourth of this sum was given by a single native church.—*Recorder.*

A great effort has been made to raise the \$15,000 by New Year's day for the relief of the Oberlin College Institute. About \$8000 was subscribed at Oberlin, and several gentlemen in Rochester, Troy, Boston and New York put down \$1000 each, and other smaller sums, so that the effort is likely to prove successful.

**SOUTH CAROLINA.**—Hon. W. C. Preston has been appointed to the Presidency of Columbia College.

The Legislature adjourned on the 15th ult. having adopted by a vote of two to one, the report in favor of transferring the election of electors of President and Vice President, from the house to the people.

Eliza Burris says the wages of the laboring men in the world do not average more than twenty cents a day.

The St. Louis People's Organ says:—Yesterday one of the female slaves of J. B. Bryant came up missing, under circumstances which lead to the suspicion that she has taken the "underground" for Queen Vic's provinces.

The Emperor of Russia has sent in a claim for the Oregon territory, and has just given notice to all American vessels not to frequent any of the creeks, bays, and harbors north of the latitude of 54 degrees 40 minutes.

The property held by Trinity Church in New York city is estimated to be worth one hundred millions of dollars. Real estate, \$80,000,000, other property 20,000,000.

**MISSISSIPPI.**—The Governor has appointed Joseph W. Chalmers to the seat in the U. S. Senate made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Walker.

**MICHIGAN.**—By the returns of the census recently made, we find that the population of Michigan has increased 90,000 since the last census was taken. The whole population of the state now exceeds three hundred thousand.

A heart dead to the claims of man, cannot be alive to the claims of God; and religion cannot flourish on the ground where humanity withers.—*Keep.*

The Baptist Board of Foreign Missions have officially announced that the subscriptions necessary to extinguish the debt of \$40,000 have been completed.

## REPORTS.

An excellent report of one of Mr. Leavitt's speeches will be found on the first page. Other reports of the discussions will be published hereafter. We have given up much space this week to communications from those who were prevented from attending the Conventions, consequently many things are crowded out.

The Kennebec Journal, in its usual style, charges us with lying, in saying that it published the Garland forgery knowing it to be such. We quoted an item from another paper, which might bear that construction, but on a denial of it we withdrew it, adding that all we intended to say was that it had abundant means of knowing it to be a forgery. Was not that fair?

**GREAT FIRE AT CONCORD, N. H.**—\$66,000 worth of Property destroyed.—A ship from Hill's Patriot Office, Concord, dated 4 o'clock this morning, gives the particulars of a fire that broke out at a little past 12 o'clock in the extensive frame buildings at the Depot of the Concord Railroad Co., occupied by Messrs. Road Co. as a warehouse for their extensive stock, with almost all the contents, is a total loss, with a heap of ruins. Messrs. Gilmore & Clapp's stock was valued at \$66,000. The Railroad Co. lost \$10,000—including the building worth \$4000 or \$5000, and cars worth \$600.—*Transcript, 7th inst.*

## Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 8th.

The Committee of Foreign Relations, today, reported the Joint Resolution for giving the notice of the termination of the Convention, with a substitute for the measure, which somewhat changes its aspect; whether for the better or worse, as to its effect upon the relations of the two countries, or the Oregon question, you can determine. Some are of the opinion that it is more courteous to Great Britain than in the original form; but it seems to me to be rather more demonstrative of our determination to take possession of the country at the end of the twelve months.

The substitute provides that the convention of 1827, so far as it relates to Oregon, be entirely annulled and abrogated; provided, that this Resolution shall take effect after the expiration of the term of twelve months from the day on which due notice shall have been given to Great Britain, of the passage of this Resolution; and the President of the United States is hereby authorized and required to give such notice.

**MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.**—The Legislature of this State assembled at the State House in Boston January 7.

## Receipts for the Standard.

Paid to Vol. No. or to

Lemuel Bryant	1,00	5	30	Apr. '46
John Bayley	5,50	5	52	Aug. '46
Jabez Mitchell	2,00	3	52	" "46
Ransford Norcross	2,00	5	28	Jan. '46
Cyrus Wheeler	2,00	5	32	Apr. '46
Dwight Avery	2,00	5	16	Nov. '45
Isaac Shepard	2,00	5	16	" "46
James Thompson	2,00	5	52	Aug. '46
Dr. Baldwin	2,00	5	52	" "46
H. G. Otis	3,00	6	31	Mar. '46
Eben Childs	2,00	4	52	Aug. '45
Gideon B. Dyer	2,00	5	30	Dec. '45
Samuel Bickell	2,00	4	52	Aug. '45
Sherman Hale	3,00	4	26	Feb. '45
John Percy	2,00	5	52	Aug. '46
James Dinsmore	2,00	5	52	" "46
Benjamin Springer	2,00	5	52	" "46
John L. White	2,00	5	52	" "46
Benj. C. Carley	4,00	5	52	" "46
J. G. Hall	2,33	6	23	Jan. '47
Rev. J. P. Fessenden	2,00	5	52	Aug. '46
L. Smith, (last fall)	2,00	5	52	" "46
C. H. Hamlin, (last fall)	1,50	6	4	Sept. '46
Joseph Hopkins	1,50	6	22	Jan. '47
E. Tarbox, (last fall)	1,50	6	12	Oct. '46
Roland Holden	1,50	4	38	Mar. '45
Jason Hanson	1,50	4	32	Feb. '45
J. Smith, Jr.	1,50	6	17	Nov. '46
G. Goff	1,50	6	17	" "46
Vickery & Walker	1,50	6	1	Aug. '46
J. Lawton	1,50	6	8	Sept. '46
A. Deering	2,00	4	1	Aug. '44
Mrs. M. M. Cram	1,50	6	23	Jan. '47
Dea. N. Potter	1,50	6	23	" "47
Ingalls & March	1,50	6	23	" "47
Chaplin & Bisbie	1,50	6	23	" "47
James Thurston	1,00	5	20	Dec. '45
P. M. Ramsdell	2,50	6	23	Jan. '47
Nahum Herson	2,00	6	12	Oct. '46
Garland Smart	2,00	5	20	Dec. '45

**MARRIAGES.**

In this town, 31st ult., by Rev. J. Cole, Mr. Albert Marsh to Miss Caroline W. Hinkley, both of this town.

In this town, Sunday evening last, by Rev. N. Gunnison, Mr. Charles K. Emerson to Miss Charlotte A. Emerson, both of this town.

In Augusta, Mr. John A. Perkins to Miss Augusta A. Perkins, both of this town.

In Leeds, Mr. Charles A. Thoms, of Leeds, to Miss Abigail C. Mitchell, of Lowell, Mass.

In Augusta, David McFarland to Miss Martha A. Strout, both of Wales.

In Richmond, John Hinkley to Miss Huldah Chick, both of Monmouth.

## DEATHS.

In this town, 27th ult., suddenly, Miss Olive Hallett of Waterville, aged 18.

In this town, 27th ult., Mrs. Paulina Irene, wife of Capt. Samuel H. Brookings, aged 21.

In Berwicktown, Nov. 23, Mrs. Mary Tobey, wife of Capt. Vassalboro 5th inst., Mrs. Sarah, wife of Capt. Aaron Gaslin aged 60. Papers in New York and Mass. please copy.

In Winthrop, Gardner Bowles, son of Isaac Bowles, aged 15.—Thames Jackson 77.

In Littlefield, Martha wife of Marlbury Palmer, 76.

Drowned on schooner Dunker Hill, on the passage from Nassau to Key West, 7th ult., Mr. John Wakefield, of Gardiner, Me., passenger.

## BOSTON MARKET, Jan. 3.

**FLORA.**—Prices have declined. Genesee is held at \$6 for common brands. Sales of Ohio flat hoop via New Orleans, \$5.75 a 5.87, cash. Baltimore at \$5.75 cash. Rye flour \$5, and corn meal \$4 a 4.25 per bbl., cash.

**GRAIN.**—Sales of Southern yellow flat corn. 77 a 80c. white 75 a 76c. Southern oats, 48c. a 49c.; Northern, 51 a 52c. per bushel.

**BRIGHTON MARKET.**—Mon., Dec. 29. At market, 720 Beef Cattle, 200 Sheep and 50 Swine. 500 Beef Cattle unsold.

**PRICES.**—BEF. The prices of last week were not available. We quote extra \$5.25; first quality \$4.75; second \$4 a 4.25; third \$3.25 a \$4.00.

**SHEEP.**—Sales of small lots from \$1 to \$3.25.

**SWINE.**—Lots to peddle at 4 and 5c. At retail from 4 1/2 to 6c.

**Statement of Brighton Market for 1845.**

48,910 Beef Cattle.	Sales est. at \$1,870,900
13,275 Stores,	do do 212,400
107,960 Sheep,	do do 134,950
56,580 Swine,	do do 175,398
	\$1,893,648

## COUNTY CONVENTIONS.

We would suggest to all the Counties in the State the propriety of calling County Conventions at the earliest practicable time, so that the measures commenced at the State meetings may be carried into efficient action.

We would also suggest that a religious Convention be called to occupy one day at least, and very general notice be given. The season is rapidly passing.

## Musical Concert.

A Concert will be given at the South Church on Tuesday evening 20th inst. at 6 1/2 o'clock, the avails of which will be appropriated to purchase apparatus for our public Schools. Admittance 12 cts. cents.

Halowell, January 15, 1846.

## Annual Meeting.

The Washington Anti-Slavery Society of Piscataquis County, will hold its annual Meeting at the Meeting-house in Sebec village, Wednesday, Feb. 4th, 1846, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M., and will probably continue two days.

Speakers from abroad may be expected. The Secretary was requested to call on the friends to put the meeting off until February.

## Letter from

NICHOLAS D. FORT, Esq., OF ALBANY, N. Y.

The benefit I have derived induces me to write to you for the service and good of others, if you will please make it known. For the term of seven years I have been subjected to a violent dyspeptic derangement of the stomach and bowels, and consequently I was feeble, delicate, and debilitated. When in this miserable state of health I was seized with the influenza, attended with hoarseness and a hollow cough, and a severe pain in my right side and shoulder; never set in and my tongue was turned up, vomited, my physician prescribed among many other kinds of treatment mercurial salivation, but all without the least benefit. My cough became very severe and I expected to fall but a pint of day what my physician called consumptive pus. I day after day was becoming more and more despondent. A counsel of physicians was called, but all of no avail. By the recommendation of a friend I then made trial of Brinckerhoff's Health Restorative. The first two days I took it diluted, but afterwards in full doses and in exact accordance with the directions. At once a great change was perceptible in all my symptoms which placed my system in a more composed and agreeable state. My cough and expectoration decreased, my stomach and bowels resumed their proper action, my appetite immediately revived, my tongue became clear, all the functions were harmonized, my nerves became tranquil, my body was gradually restored to a state of tone and strength. At the present time I enjoy better health, have less torpor, and more activity of body and mind, and relief from former habitual dyspepsia, than I have experienced ever before. My cough and pains are gone, and I am well.

For Mr. C. Brinckerhoff, Proprietor Health Restorative. } 2ml3



## The Family.

### MATRIMONY.

- 1-The man must lead a happy life.
  - 2-Who is free from matrimonial claims.
  - 3-Who is directed by a wife.
  - 4-Is sure to suffer for his pains.
- 1-Adam could find no solid peace.
  - 2-When Eve was given for a mate.
  - 3-Until he saw a woman's face.
  - 4-Adam was in a happy state.
- 1-In all the female face appear.
  - 2-Hypocrisy, deceit and pride.
  - 3-Truth, darling of a heart sincere.
  - 4-Ne'er known in woman to reside.
- 1-What tongue is able to unfold.
  - 2-The lute that in woman dwells.
  - 3-The worth in woman we behold.
  - 4-Is almost imperceptible.
- 1-Cursed be the foolish man I say.
  - 2-Who changes from his singleness.
  - 3-Who will not yield to woman's sway.
  - 4-Is sure of perfect blessedness.

(To advocate the ladies' cause, you will read the 1st and 3d, and 2d and 4th, lines together.)

### HOW TO GET A GOOD HUSBAND.

BY REV. STILLMAN MORGAN.

Rebekah, a beautiful and accomplished young lady, lived in a city, called Nahor. Not far from the city, there was a well, where in common by the well proceeded toward the city. Rebekah, a beautiful and accomplished young lady, lived in a city, called Nahor. Not far from the city, there was a well, where in common by the well proceeded toward the city. Rebekah, a beautiful and accomplished young lady, lived in a city, called Nahor. Not far from the city, there was a well, where in common by the well proceeded toward the city.

When the camels, therefore, had done drinking, he took from his pocket a gold ring, and, stepping toward Rebekah, gave it to her. He also gave her two bracelets for her hands. Upon the presentation of these, Rebekah probably mistook what the good man was thinking about. He then said, "Tell me whose daughter art thou? And is there room for us all to come to your father's and lodge to-night?" The maiden immediately told him her name, and, moreover, that her father had room enough for him and all his retinue. She also answered other questions, which he durst not put, assuring him that they had both straw and provender, sufficient for himself and camels; and room for all to lodge.

Upon this, the weary stranger bowed his head and worshipped God. He then delicately alluded to the object nearest his heart, but durst not speak plainly to the blushing maiden. He said as much as was prudent for him to say before he had seen her father and mother. Upon this Rebekah ran to the house, and said a stranger was down by the well, waiting for an invitation for a lodging for himself and camels, showing at the same time, the ring and bracelets he had given her. Now Rebekah had a brother, who, upon hearing her relation, ran down to the well and said to the man, "Come in, thou blessed of the Lord. Wherefore standest thou without? We are all ready; room enough; come, and welcome."

Then the man went into the house. Rebekah's brother ungirded the camels and gave them straw and provender, while Rebekah provided water for the stranger's feet and the servants who were with him. By the time they had finished washing, supper was provided, and the maiden's father invited the stranger and his servants to eat. But he replied that he must do his errand first. So supper waited, while he went on to unburden his mind.

He commenced by announcing that he was Abraham's servant, and that his master was having a beloved son, by name Isaac, he wished to see him married before he died, adding, that none but a pious daughter would please the old gentleman. He was very particular on this point, for he had high expectations concerning his son. He informed them, also, that all the property had fallen into Isaac's hands. "And I have come," said he, "in pursuit of a bride for him. While at the well, this evening, venerable father, I was most favorably impressed with the appearance of your daughter. I have no doubt that she is a suitable maiden for Isaac, for God has given me a favorable token. But it is proper I should get her parents' consent."

What the stranger said convinced Rebekah's father and mother that the call for her was from God. Then the great and decisive question was put to the parents in these words: "And now, if ye will deal kindly and truly with my master, tell me, and if not, tell me, that I may turn to the right hand or to the left." Then the old people piously answered in the affirmative. This answer so pleased the servant of Abraham, that he bowed himself and gave thanks to God. He then brought forth jewels of silver and gold, beside beautiful raiment for her wedding day, and gave them to the blushing bride. He presented, also, precious things to her mother and her brother. Supper being ended, all retired. I cannot say how much Rebekah slept that night, but I reckon she had not a little anxiety to get a view of her distinguished bridegroom, of whom she had just heard such glowing descriptions, and from whom had

begged he would not be in haste, but let the daisies abide with them a few days, at least ten; as he was decided, however, they called Rebekah and said to her, "Wilt thou go with this man? And she said, I will go." Eventful morning!

The camels were reloaded, and all being ready, the family gathered round the beautiful bride to give the parting kisses, and to pronounce upon her such blessings as pious patriarchs bestow upon their children. When the affecting parting ceremony was ended, and Rebekah and her damsels were well seated on the camels, the whole procession moved off, following Abraham's trusty servant.

Now, at eventide, Isaac went out into the fields to meditate; and he lifted up his eyes and saw, and behold, the camels were coming. About the same moment, Rebekah saw him advancing toward the company, and inquired of the servant who he was. Being informed that it was his master, she alighted from the camel and drew a veil over her face. The good servant introduced each to the other, and gave Isaac a history of his expedition. Then Isaac led his bride to his mother's tent, and she became his wife. So Isaac was comforted after his mother's death.

REFLECTIONS.—Beloved daughters, allow me to address you a few words in the way of advice.

1. Do you think lightly of manual employment. If Rebekah had
2. Never look for a husband, or suffer yourself to be diverted from an honorable employment, through fear that you will be found by some young man at work, and so be slighted. You may be slighted by some for your industry; but, be assured, that, to be passed by, by such, is a blessing. A good mistress, whose name was Reuel, had seven daughters. Being very much occupied with his public vocations, they took care of his sheep. Going to the well one day to water them, they met a young man there, who politely aided them in their task. This act of courtesy attracted the good minister's notice, and he invited the young man to his house, who soon made acquaintance with his family, married one of the daughters, became a great blessing to all of them, and a great man and a leader in Israel.

The woman of Samaria, on a similar errand to the well, met a greater than Isaac, or Moses. Follow, therefore, your appropriate business; put your confidence in the Most High; keep his commandments; and if He has a companion for you, He will find you, and order every thing for your good.

3. Let your bearing toward all, and especially toward strangers, be respectful and courteous. You may thereby entertain angels, unawares. There was in Rebekah's character a natural politeness, and yet such modesty, as much deserves imitation.
4. Treat servants well. He who met Rebekah at the well was but a servant. Yet how kindly does the maiden speak to him; and how cheerfully does she provide for him. And was she not greatly rewarded for this, by being honored with Isaac for a husband? See also how her good conduct was thought worthy of being recorded, to be read and admired by all generations, down to the end of time.

5. You cannot be too discreet and careful in your choice of a companion. Think of the numerous instances of unhappy marriages. A pious daughter gives her hand to one who loves not God or religion. Two evils follow. They disagree, the house being divided against itself; and the children speak half in the language of Ahab, and half in the language of Canaan.

6. Be advised never to contract a marriage, or at all pledge yourself until you have consulted your parents or near friends. And he who will not consult your friends in such a matter, besides despising counsel, is not the man to be trusted. As great a man as Moses first sought the good will of the priest of Midian, and then married his daughter. Rebekah makes no pledge, but retires until Abraham's servant has laid the whole matter before her father, mother, and brother, and obtained their consent.
7. A good rule in making choice of a companion for life is this. As certain how the suitor treats his mother and his sisters. Isaac loved his mother, and had not done mourning for her, until he found and married Rebekah. Remember—a kind son and a kind brother will make a kind husband.
8. One rule more. Be cautious of marrying into a family where the marriage institution is lightly thought of. As the good old patriarch Abraham was about to die, he made provision for his son; made over his vast possessions into his hands, and then advised him to marry, that God might be honored and the world made better. Not many years after Isaac's marriage, he gave up the ghost, and died in a good old age, and was gathered to his fathers.

Blessed man! Blessed family! And thrice blessed Rebekah! May all our beloved children read the history of that family; and reading, may they admire and imitate; and imitating, may they receive the blessings of Abraham.

### THE MISSIONARY'S BURIAL.

It is probably known to many of our readers that Mrs. Judson, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Judson, for the last thirty-three years missionary in Burmah, died on her passage to the United States. In consequence of fast declining health, she had, in company with her husband, sailed for her native land; the vessel put into St. Helena, and she died, and was buried there, September 25, 1845. The following beautiful tribute is from the pen of Mr. H. S. Washburn, of this city. In deep feeling and eloquent pathos it is hardly surpassed.

Mournfully, tenderly,  
Dear toward the dead;  
Where the warrior has lain  
Let the Christian be laid:  
No place more befitting,  
O rock of the sea!  
Never such treasure  
Was hidden in thee.

Mournfully, tenderly,  
Solemn and slow—  
Tears are bedewing  
The path as ye go;  
Kindred and strangers  
Are mourners to-day;  
Gently—so gently,  
O bear her away!

Mournfully, tenderly,  
Gaze on that brow;  
Beautiful is it  
In quietude now;  
One look! and then settle  
The loved to the rest,  
The ocean beneath her,  
The turf on her breast.

So have ye buried her—  
Up! and depart  
To life and to duty,  
With undimmed heart.  
Fear not—for the love  
Of the stranger will keep  
The casket that lies  
In the rock of the deep.

The Chinese manufacture sheet lead for lining their tea chests, by pouring small quantities of melted lead on a flat surface of polished iron.

## Poetry.

### A HYMN OF LIBERTY.

BY THOMAS L. MARRIS.

NIGHT reigned with stars, and shade, and dreams,  
And silently unfurled  
Her spell of witchery around the weary-hearted world:  
The leaves were still, the waters mute, the watchmen  
slapt, the bell  
Of midnight lulled the stars to rest, then hushed its  
bellowing swell:  
The blessed angel Sleep came down, and poured, with  
loving care,  
An opiate from his crystal urn upon the drowsy air:  
In man's hushed bosom Love and Hate, and Joy and  
Sorrow lay,  
Like foes on blood-wet battle-fields, who wake to strife  
with day.

When, let like shadows through the gloom, a weak  
yet daring band  
Stalked wearily, with voices mute, and bright, here  
bladed in hand.  
Their robes were rent, their feet were torn, their faces  
darkest tan,  
Yet flushing eye and fearless brow revealed the God-  
like man.  
From Carolina's fever-swamps, from Georgia's slave-  
cursed sod,  
From fetters on the limb and soul, through banded foes  
they trod.  
For Freedom, with her mother voice, had led the  
band—

Like Israel through the opening waves of Egypt's  
blood-red sea,  
They stemmed Niagara's rushing tide—those noble  
souls were FREE.  
They stood, redeemed and disenthralled, upon the  
wave-washed sod,  
And proudly, grandly claimed again the birth-right gift  
of God.  
The cataraet lifted up its solemn sounding voice,  
And bade them in the glorious dawn of Freedom's day  
rejoice;  
And thus their song of jubilee rang forth, and rose on  
high:  
While all the morning stars bore on its echoes through  
the sky:

We are free! we are free! we are free  
And the stars that tread the skies;  
And joyously, oh God! to Thee  
Our triumph-hymn shall rise.

For Thou hast led us on,  
Through solitude and night,  
Till Freedom's blessed home is won,  
And vain the Roman's might.

The chains are cast aside;  
The oppressor's reign is o'er;  
The dungeon-door shall be purple-dyed  
With our blood and tears no more.

With hearts and voice we raise—  
Our hymn, oh God! to Thee;  
Rejoice then Earth and Sky our songs,  
We are free! we are free! WE ARE FREE!

That triumph hymn it dieth not; it sounds not in  
vain:  
It echoes now with thousand tongues o'er many a  
Southern plain:  
Its words in every chainless blast and free, bright river  
roll;  
God gives it a voice to speak through silence to the  
soul:

Its thrilling spell is felt where'er the slave-march darkly  
goes,  
'Tis thrilling spell where'er the slave-march darkly  
goes,  
'Tis thrilling spell where'er the slave-march darkly  
goes,  
'Tis thrilling spell where'er the slave-march darkly  
goes,

It nerves the arm, it lights the eye, that spirit-rousing  
breath,  
It fires the heart with high resolves of Liberty or Death.

Oh ye who riot on the toil of God's down-trodden poor,  
Beware, One judgeth in the Earth, whose hand is  
swift and sure:  
Already muffled thunder-tones at dead of night resound;  
Already wake the earthquake throes beneath your  
trembling ground:  
Though firing Priest and Watchman lift the cry of  
'all is well!'

Ere long red Rain's lava-side from earth and sky, shall  
well,  
The Master from the vengeance then and not the Slave  
will flee:  
The world of God is turned at naught,  
The bondman free!  
Dunsmuir, N. Y., Oct., 1845.

## Miscellany.

### New mode of Tanning—Important invention.

All engaged in the business of tanning leather feel how extremely desirable it is to save labor, time and expense—and consumers are no less interested in any mode, which, by reducing the expense of manufacture, will as a matter of course, lessen the price of the article. Mr. F. D. PARMELE, of this village, is the inventor of a process of tanning which he thinks secures these objects. The old mode of tanning is said to require from twelve to eighteen months. Mr. Parmele's new mode requires only about one tenth as long. We have seen a specimen of sole leather tanned by this process, which seemed to be thoroughly tanned, and to be of a firm and excellent texture. We are assured that leather tanned by this new process, weighs about six per cent. more than that which is manufactured in the ordinary way. The ooze used in the new process, is precisely the same, and in the same condition, as that used in the old process. Certain machinery is used in Mr. Parmele's new process by which the hides are kept perfectly straight, and also affords many other advantages over the old way. The machinery used is of simple construction, and not expensive, and by means of it from one to two thousand hides can be kept in process of tanning at once, thus enabling many thousands to be turned out in the course of the year. We do not pretend to a competency, in matters of this kind, of judging with entire accuracy, but we are strongly inclined to the opinion that Mr. Parmele's improvement will prove to be a valuable one, and in at least, worthy of the attention and careful examination of all who are engaged in the manufacture of leather. It is this invention, which what it so strongly promises to accomplish, and effects a great saving in labor, time and expense in this great and important branch of business, Mr. Parmele, the inventor, will have wrought out a most valuable public benefit.—Summit Beacon.

GOOD SPEAK.—The American Mail Company has given notice that they shall recommence operations, should Congress raise the rates of postage. Success to them.

The Legislature of Ohio have passed resolutions unanimously, against raising the rates of Postage. Very likely the Government will be compelled to regulate the distressing alternative, of "making the Department a burden on the Treasury," or other words, of "taking a few thousand dollars of the people's money, to pay for the people's accommodation, which would otherwise go into the pockets of the slaveholding comorant of the South."

The political humbug, so dearly cherished by the ruling powers at Washington, that the Department must support itself, will yet be laughed at every where. It is said, to be sure, that those who enjoy the benefits, should pay the expense. Very well. The Slaveholders of the South enjoy most of the benefits of the Army and Navy; and it is mainly for the protection of their "peculiar institution" that the enormous expenses of their support are incurred. We ask, then, why not give these gentlemen the benefit of their own logic?—Let the War and Navy Departments support

THREATENED DISSOLUTION OF THE PAPAL STATES.—A letter writer from Italy, himself a Roman Catholic, expresses great disgust and discouragement at the recent festivals of the Romish church in Ancona, in commemoration of the pretended miracle performed by a painting of the Madonna in the Cathedral of that town, in opening and moving its eyes. He expresses on opinion that the severance of M. Ronge from the Romish church in Germany, is but a fore-shadow of what will inevitably occur in Italy on a large scale, on the first occasion. "The mass of the population in Italy," he says, "is now irresistibly traveling for two equally extreme points, viz: fanaticism and infidelity—driven thereto by the excessive corruption of the church, now no longer Catholic, but Roman."—Recorder.

### Kennebec and Portland Railroad.

We have been favored with the perusal of a letter from Mr. HAYWARD, the engineer who has just completed an "approximate location" of the route for this road, addressed to PARKER SHELTON, Esq. of Gardiner. The route from Portland to Augusta, crossing the Androscoggin at the Narrows, is 57 miles in length, and the curves and grades are all favorable than those of the Maine Central. Two cases, and these will not be less than 2000—not small enough to interfere with the speed or safety of trains. The maximum grade between Portland and Gardiner will be as low as 40 feet to the mile. In Gardiner it may be necessary to have one of 50 feet; but as the route is not settled in that town, Lowell and Augusta, the grades cannot be definitely defined.

The estimates of expense have not yet been made up, as the survey has been completed only about ten days; but Mr. Hayward says "From the examination I have been able to make of the notes, I think the result of the estimates will prove to be more favorable than we have expected."

Mr. H. also says:  
It is proper to mention here, that besides the route described, we have surveyed one looking from this in Brunswick, crossing the Androscoggin above the falls, and uniting with the other at the crossing of the *Marston Road* in Gardiner. The character of this line as to grades and curves, is not materially different from the other. The length of road to build, including the Bath Branch, is about a half a mile more by adopting the Western, than it will be by the Eastern line. The expense of crossing the Androscoggin, will be considerably more for the Western than the Eastern route; but in other respects, the relative cost of the two routes seems not very unequal.

An extended Report will soon be made.—Ken. Journal.

### Definitions of Terms used in Agriculture.

*Acridiform*—having the form and nature of an elastic, invisible fluid, like air.

*Aliment*—that which nourishes animals or vegetables; the nutritive quality of food, dissolved and blended with the juices of the stomach, or the moisture of the soil, and converted into chyle or sap, by the digestive process, and taken up by the chyle or sap-carrying vessels.

*Alluvial soils*—formed by the action of water, as river flats; composed of various and heterogeneous materials.

*Antiseptic*—applied to those substances which check or resist putrefaction, as salt charcoal, &c.

*Culmiferous crops*—the grains and the grasses which have smooth, jointed stalks, (culms,) and seed contained in chaffy husks, as wheat, timothy, &c. These have generally fibrous roots.

*Strata*—the plural of stratum; beds or layers of earth, or other substances.

*Humus, or Gume*—the product of organic matter, and the food of plants.—Farmer's Comp.

### Advantages of Cold Weather.

A writer in the Albany Evening Journal, living in a region where mercury freezes, discourses in this wise:

"A person who, on such a morning as Friday last, (thermometer at 31 deg. below zero,) will rise at his habitual hour of 5 o'clock, perform his habitual ablutions of the whole body in cold water, air briskly about his affairs in the cold air for two hours, regulate himself upon such a breakfast as circumnstances demand, will have enjoyed more of life than a whole winter listlessly spent under the tropics."

### Education in the different States.

We give the following descending scale of education in the United States in 1840. It shows the number of white persons in each State above the age of twenty-one who can neither read or write.

- No. 1. Connecticut—1 in 511.
- No. 2. New Hampshire—1 in 159.
- No. 3. Massachusetts—1 in 99.
- No. 4. Maine—1 in 72.
- No. 5. Vermont—1 in 58.
- No. 6. Michigan—1 in 44.
- No. 7. New York and New Jersey—1 in 26.
- No. 8. Pennsylvania—1 in 22.
- No. 9. Ohio—1 in 28.
- No. 10. Iowa—1 in 17.
- No. 11. Louisiana—1 in 16.
- No. 12. District of Columbia—1 in 16.
- No. 13. Maryland and Wisconsin—1 in 18.
- No. 14. Indiana and Mississippi—1 in 10.
- No. 15. Florida—1 in 8.
- No. 16. Illinois, Arkansas, and Missouri—1 in 7.
- No. 17. Delaware, South Carolina, Virginia, Alabama, and Kentucky—1 in 6.
- No. 18. Georgia—1 in 5.
- No. 19. North Carolina and Tennessee—1 in 4.

OLIVER SMITH of Hatfield, Mass., a wealthy and benevolent man, who died recently, has left in his will the following bequest:

\$200,000 is given to Northampton for the establishment of an agricultural school, but not to go into operation until the above named sum is doubled.

\$350,000 is given to eight towns, viz: Northampton, Hadley, Amherst, Hatfield, Westfield, Deerfield, Greenfield and Whately, as a permanent fund for the benefit of orphan children and children of the poorer classes. The fund is to be managed by trustees.

\$10,000 is to go to the Colonization Society.

BIDDING FOR A JOB.—The following letter has been received by Col. Wentworth, of Illinois:

NAEVOD, (Ill.) Dec. 17, 1845.  
Sir—On the event of an act passing Congress for the erection of those forts on the Oregon route, suggested in the President's Message, we should be pleased if you would exert your influence in our behalf, as we intend to emigrate West of the Mountains in the ensuing season. Our facilities are great, and enabled to build them at a lower rate than any other people. I have written to the Secretary of War on the subject, and shall be pleased by your co-operation—also, for transportation of the mail.

## REGISTER FOR 1846.

### GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

[November 1st, 1845.]

### EXECUTIVE.—PRESIDENT AND CABINET.

Salaries.  
JAMES K. POLK of Tenn., President \$25,000  
GEO. M. DALLAS of Penn., V. Pres. 6,000  
JAS. BUCHANAN of Penn., Sec. of State 6,000  
ROBT. J. WALKER of Miss., Sec. Treas. 6,000  
Wm. L. MARCY of N. Y., Sec. of War 6,000  
GEO. BANCROFT of Mass., Sec. of Navy 6,000  
JOHN Y. MASON of Va., Ator. General 4,000  
CAVE JOHNSON of Tenn., P. M. Gen'l 6,000

### JUDICIARY.—SUPREME COURT.

ROGER B. TANEY of Md., Chief Just. \$5,000  
S. Nelson, N. Y., Assoc. Justice.  
L. Woodbury, N. H., " "  
J. McLean, Ohio, " "  
" Penn., " "  
J. M. Wayne, Ga., " "  
J. McKimley, Ala., " "  
Wm. Catron, Tenn., " "  
P. V. Daniel, Va., " "  
[Salary of As. Just. \$4,000 each.]

### Governors of States and Territories, 1846;

WITH THEIR TERM OF OFFICE AND SALARIES.

States.	Governors.	Expires.	Salary.
Maine	Hugh J. Anderson	1847	1,500
N. Hamp.	John H. Steeles	1846	1,000
Vermont	William Slade	1846	750
Mass.	George N. Briggs	1847	2,500
R. Island	Charles Jackson	1846	400
Conn.	Roger S. Baldwin	1846	1,000
New York	Silas Wright	1847	4,000
New Jersey	Charles C. Stratton	1848	2,000
Penn.	Francis R. Shunk	1848	3,000
Delaware	Thomas Stockton	1849	1,333
Maryland	Thomas G. Pratt	1848	4,200
Virginia	William Smith	1849	3,333
N. Carolina	Wm. A. Graham	1847	2,000
S. Carolina	William Aiken	1846	3,500
Georgia	Geo. W. Crawford	1847	3,500
Alabama	J. L. Martin, Ind.	1847	3,500
Mississippi	Albert G. Brown	1846	3,000
Louisiana	Alexander Mouton	1846	6,000
Arkansas	Thomas S. Drew	1847	2,000
Tennessee	Aaron V. Brown	1847	2,000
Kentucky	William Owensley	1848	2,500
Ohio	Mordecai Bartley	1846	1,500
Indiana	Thos. J. Whitcomb	1846	1,500
Illinois	Thomas G. Ford	1846	1,000
Missouri	John C. Edwards	1848	1,500
Michigan	John S. Barry	1846	1,500
Florida	Wm. D. Mosely	1847	2,500
Texas			
Iowa	James Clark	1847	2,500
Wisconsin	Henry Dodge	1847	2,500

NOTE.—The Governors in all the States are elected by the People, except Virginia and South Carolina, which are elected by the Legislatures.

The names in *Italics* are Whigs.

\*Admitted into the Union March 1, 1845, but have twice rejected the terms of admission by popular vote.

### The True Principle of Stoves.

In order to procure the greatest quantity of heat, in proportion to the quantity of fuel consumed, a stove should present a large quantity of vertical surface to the surrounding air, and that surface should be smooth for the purpose of facilitating the ascent of a current of rarified air. If any projection impedes this current the heat accumulates and remains comparatively stationary, and thus prevents the free radiation of heat from within; but when there is a brisk circulation of air outside, the heat as it passes through the iron surface, is instantly carried off, and is circulated in the room; thus allowing the free radiation of more. Every stove for heating, should be made at least six feet high; but if not, the smoke and hot air should be conducted upward, six or more feet, and again brought down within three feet of the floor, before passing off to the chimney. Atmospheric air should always be excluded from the interior of a stove, except so much as is requisite to produce the required quantity of heat; by admitting too much air a rapid current is produced within and the emanating heat is driven into the chimney before it has time to radiate through the iron plate; and in most of the stoves now in use, more than two-thirds of the heat, which might otherwise be useful, is totally lost.

### BRUSHES.

S. PAGE & CO. have on hand, and offer for sale an assortment of BRUSHES, consisting of Blind, Cloths, Floor, Grain, Hair, Horse, Marking, Nail, Paint, Shoe, Stove, Stencil, Shaving, Sash, Scrubbing, and Tooth Brushes; also Stripping Pencils. The above will be sold low.

### Dye Woods & Drugs.

S. PAGE & CO. offer for sale at No. 2 Kennebec

- |   |       |                    |  |
|---|-------|--------------------|--|
| 500 lbs St. D. Logwood                            | 3,000 | do Blue Vitriol    |  |
| 300 do Camphene do                                | 3,000 | do Oil Vitriol     |  |
| 300 do Caraway do                                 | 2,000 | do Madder          |  |
| 300 do Cuba Fustic                                | 1,000 | do Red Tartar      |  |
| 300 do Redwood                                    | 1,000 | do Maricatic Acid  |  |
| 300 do Hache Wood                                 | 1,000 | do Lac Dye         |  |
| 100 do Hyperic                                    | 500   | do Grain Tin       |  |
| 50 do French Wood                                 | 2,000 | do Glue            |  |
| 3000 lbs Alum                                     |       | do Bengal and Mar- |  |
| 10,000 do Copperas                                |       | do Indigo          |  |
| Nutgall; Otter; Brazil Wood; Gumac; Codshew;      |       |                    |  |
| Wood; Carcass; Cochineal; Querciton Bark; Cop-    |       |                    |  |
| per Kottles; Screw; Press Plates; Press Papers    |       |                    |  |
| Tenter Hooks; Tucks; French and American Tangles; |       |                    |  |
| Brushes &c.                                       |       |                    |  |

Having a mill for grinding and manufacturing from our woods, they are able to sell as low as can be purchased in Boston and all are warranted of best quality. Manufacturers and Clothiers are invited to call before purchasing elsewhere.

Hallowell July 16, 1845. \$50-44.

### S. PAGE & CO.

No. 2 Kennebec Row, Hallowell.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

- |                   |  |                    |  |
|-------------------|--|--------------------|--|
| Alum              |  | do Blue Vitriol    |  |
| Ammonia           |  | do Oil Vitriol     |  |
| Antimony          |  | do Madder          |  |
| Aqua Ammonia      |  | do Red Tartar      |  |
| do. Fortis        |  | do Maricatic Acid  |  |
| Bacon Tin         |  | do Lac Dye         |  |
| Bar Tin           |  | do Grain Tin       |  |
| Borax             |  | do Glue            |  |
| Bichromate Potash |  | do Bengal and Mar- |  |
| Bleaching Salts   |  | do Indigo          |  |
| Blue Vitriol      |  |                    |  |
| Brazil Wood       |  |                    |  |
| Roll Brimstone    |  |                    |  |
| Camwood           |  |                    |  |
| Castile Soap      |  |                    |  |
| Card Cleaners     |  |                    |  |
| Cochineal         |  |                    |  |
| Comb Plate        |  |                    |  |
| Copperas          |  |                    |  |
| Cream Tartar      |  |                    |  |